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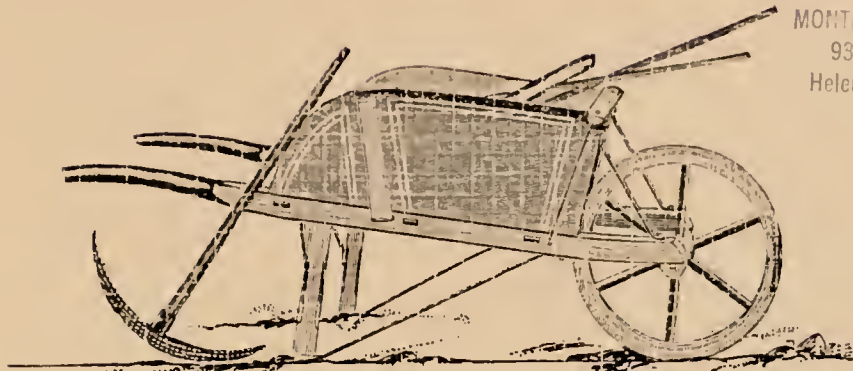
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**An Assessment of the Probable Social Impacts
in the Beartooth Tri-County Area Resulting From
Nearby Mining and Natural Resource
Development.**

The Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group
Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties, Montana
Columbus, Montana

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was requested by the Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group (funded through the Old West Regional Commission), which consists of representatives from Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties, Montana. These counties are faced with the challenge of directing and controlling potential development of the area's rich natural resource base contained within the Stillwater Complex, a unique highly mineralized zone located in southern Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The focus of this study was to survey the Tri-County residents in an effort to provide local government officials with an assessment of expectations and desires concerning potential mineral extraction activities. This assessment could then serve as valuable input for planning and directing the future developments of the region.

This report presents the results of the survey effort which was undertaken in the Spring of 1978. Since it was determined that every household within the three counties should have the opportunity to respond to this survey, 6,685 questionnaires were mailed to every residential postal address within the Tri-County area. Of the 6,685 questionnaires mailed, 1,552, or 23.2%, were returned. To test for non-response bias, 480 telephone surveys were then conducted among those not responding to the mail survey. Comparing the telephone results with those of the mail survey, it was determined that the respondents to the mail-out survey were indeed representative and reflected the attitudes and opinions of the population within $\pm .025\%$ for proportional responses at the 95% confidence level.

Each of the mail-out surveys was to be answered by the head of the household. From the socio-economic background questions included in the survey, the following profile of the responding heads of household was determined:

- The majority of the respondents were male (82%), married (80.4%), and in the middle-age (25-54) cluster (53%), or in the older (55+) cluster (42.2%).
- 55.1% of the respondents had lived in the area for more than 15 years.
- The majority of the respondents were in the middle income class (42.7% in the \$8,000-\$16,000 level, and 19.0% in the \$16,000-\$24,000), and 28.6% earned less than \$8,000.
- The four major employment categories in which the respondents were engaged were agriculture, trades and services, government, or they were retired.
- The majority of the respondents (52.7%) lived in a city or town, with 29.1% living on a rural farm.

The principal results of the tabulations of the responses for the counties and the region were:

- The majority of the residents prefer the population to either grow slowly, as projected presently (43%), or remain the same as it is now (36%), with residents of Sweet Grass County favoring slightly faster growth.
- Local government should be actively involved in seeking new industry for the region, particularly agriculturally-related industry, light industry, or some specific types of mining.
- Strict zoning as a means of controlling new population growth would be supported strongly by the residents (72%).
- Any influx of people as a result of resource development should be self-sufficient, but if this cannot be accomplished, increasing taxes or limiting growth is preferable to decreasing the existing quality of service.
- The things which people fear most about mining development are (in order):
 1. An increase in crime
 2. Deterioration of air and water quality
 3. Overcrowded schools
 4. Problems associated with population growth, such as traffic and pressure on health and social services
- If a major resource development was to occur in the area, the respondents would favor the following additional services being provided:
 1. More funds for road and bridge maintenance
 2. Special facilities for teens and senior citizens
 3. Additional academic programs at the schools
 4. More funds for law enforcement

When the responses were divided into various segments of the population, such as age, income, home location, and employment, the principal results were:

- The younger age (18-24) group, those earning less than \$8,000 income, and rural resident clusters comprise a seemingly conservative group which finds less favor with population growth and mostly prefer agricultural and light industrial developments.
- The middle-aged (25-54) cohort city or town residents which are employed in trades and services or government appear to be supporters of light industrial development and its accompanying population growth.
- People in the oldest (55+) cohort and retired appear to be the strongest supporters of mining developments.

- The remaining segment of the population noticeably favors slow growth for the region and, while they are cautious of development, they are not strictly opposed to it.

The results of the survey clearly give local groups a mandate to become involved in influencing future development by:

- Encouraging light industrial and agricultural industries which will provide the impetus for a slow growth rate as well as increase the tax base and the employment opportunities of the residents. Surprisingly, only a small minority of the respondents (8%) favor seeking commercial recreation industries.
- Supporting strict zoning as a means of controlling population growth in the event of a major resource development.
- Influencing the amount of population growth associated with resource development. The fact that 43 percent of those surveyed would like the population to grow as expected, and 36.4 percent want it to remain the same as it is indicates that the population change should be influenced to occur slowly.
- Preferring that any large influx of people be self-sufficient, which can only be assured through planned development and taxation.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group, faced with the challenge of directing and controlling potential development of the area's rich natural resource base, commissioned an attitudinal survey to assess the expectations and desires of the residents of the three-county area (Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties) surrounding the Stillwater Complex. The Complex is a highly mineralized zone located primarily in southern Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. Due to the advent of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Montana Facilities Siting Act, which require rational, compatible planning and development to be undertaken to prevent adverse impacts to the natural and human environments, local government officials and the residents of the Tri-County area have the opportunity and the responsibility to influence any developments which may impact on the counties of Sweet Grass, Stillwater, or Carbon. Assessment of the social and cultural impacts associated with potential mineral resource development is especially warranted for the Tri-County area considering the sensitivity of its residents to two previous large-scale mining efforts in the Stillwater Complex area, once during World War II, and again in the Korean Conflict. Monuments to those incursions still exist in the Complex as stark object lessons on how not to treat the environment. At the time of these incursions, the influx of miners, company towns, and economic distortions negatively affected the agrarian-based local economy.

The goal of this survey effort is to provide local governmental officials with information about the attitudes of the local residents concerning potential mineral extraction activities within the Stillwater Complex.

Specifically, the survey was designed to determine:

- what social and cultural impacts the residents would expect from natural resource development;
- what social and cultural impacts the residents would desire from natural resource development; and,
- whether different social groupings (such as age and location of residence) have differing attitudes toward development.

Conclusions drawn from the survey data as discussed in this report, will provide local government officials with valuable input for planning and directing future developments within the Tri-County area.

B. OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. The Survey Questionnaire

The survey instrument (a copy of which is included as Exhibit A) was designed to collect three specific kinds of information. The first section of the questionnaire included a series of background questions which were asked to determine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. The second section posed a set of questions configured to assess the attitudes of the population concerning the future of their county assuming that no major resource development occurs in the area. This section was introduced by a narrative which described the currently expected future population growth and the anticipated future demands on existing public services. The final section of the questionnaire centered on questions eliciting attitudes toward major resource development in the area. This section was introduced by a description of the expected impacts of the development of large scale mineral extraction within the Stillwater Complex.

2. Response to the Survey

The Tri-County Planning Group determined that every household in the three counties should have the opportunity to respond to the survey. Therefore, 6,685 questionnaires were mailed out (with enclosed pre-stamped return envelopes) covering every residential postal address within the area. Of those mailed, 1,552 questionnaires were returned for a 23.2% response rate. A telephone follow-up survey (a copy of which is included as Exhibit B) of a sample of the non-respondents suggests that those returning the questionnaire were representative of the area population as a whole. The determination of this representativeness is discussed in Appendix A.

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The results of the survey are presented in the following two chapters. Chapter II discusses the attitudes of the residents on a county basis. In Chapter III, a more detailed analysis of the results is presented focussing on differences in attitude between age groups, location of residence, employment, and income distinctions, and by opinion clusters. Appendix A has been included to detail the development of the survey instrument, contact strategy, and data analysis. Appendix B is a compilation of tables showing distribution percentages for all questions as well as selected cross-tabulations.

CHAPTER II

AREAWIDE EXPECTATIONS AND DESIRES

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the survey results by presenting the responses to a selected group of questions on a county basis. The tables presented and the associated narrative provide city and county government officials with the attitudes of their constituents concerning development and its related impacts. This information will aid these officials in determining what types of developments and associated impacts should be focussed on in the future.

This chapter is organized in the following manner; first, a socio-economic profile of the respondents, second, a portrayal of attitudes concerning a future assuming no major resource development, and finally, a presentation of the attitudes of the respondents concerning a future which assumes that major resource development does occur in the region.

The total number of responses will differ from question to question due to a varying number of non-responses and multiple responses per question. Each question has been checked for statistical significance*. Only when significance is present are these differences by county referred to in the text. A discussion of this significance appears in Appendix A.

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

This section gives an overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. These characteristics were obtained from the eight background questions in the first portion of the survey. Following the profile, a comparison of some of the characteristics with the known characteristics of the population from the 1970 Census is presented.

1. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 1 indicates the age, sex, and marital status of respondents. As would be expected in a survey directed toward the head of the household, the vast majority of the respondents were over 25 years of age, male, and married. This pattern can be observed for all counties involved.

* Statistical significance is defined as $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 1: Age, Sex, and Marital Status Distributions of the Respondents by Area.

	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Age				
18-24	4.8%	5.5%	4.7%	3.4%
25-54	53.0	49.9	54.0	56.1
55+	42.2	44.6	41.3	40.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex				
Male	82.0%	79.5%	85.3%	80.5%
Female	18.0	20.5	14.7	19.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marital Status				
Single	19.6%	22.8%	15.8%	20.2%
Married	80.4	77.2	84.2	79.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Responses	1,491	637	533	269

2. Length of Time in County

In all counties, more than half of the respondents had lived there for over 15 years. As indicated in Table 2, Sweet Grass County had the highest percentage of long-time residents (over 15 years).

Table 2: Percent Distribution of Length of Residence by Time and Area.

Length of Time	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Less than 1 Year	5.0%	6.6%	4.1%	3.3%
1 to 15 Years	19.2	19.0	20.3	15.9
5 to 15 Years	20.7	20.4	21.2	19.6
Over 15 Years	55.1	54.0	54.4	61.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Responses	1,492	638	533	271

3. Annual Net Income from All Sources

As might be expected in the county with the largest population, Carbon County had the highest percentage of low income (less than \$8,000) respondents. The other counties had relatively more respondents in the middle income categories, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Percent Distribution of Annual Income by Income Level and Area.

Income Level	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Less than \$8,000	28.6%	31.7%	25.7%	29.3%
\$8,000 - \$16,000	42.7	41.9	44.2	40.7
\$16,000 - \$24,000	19.0	16.7	21.0	20.9
\$24,000 & Over	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Responses	1,468	628	525	263

4. Employment

As indicated in Table 4, agriculture is the largest sector of employment in the Tri-County area, employing about one out of every five respondents. However, the percentage of the respondents who are retired is almost equal to those who are employed in agriculture. In fact, in Carbon County, the percentage of those who are retired is ranked as the largest employment category, exceeding agriculture.

Table 4: Percent Distribution of Employment by Type and Area.

Employment Category	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Housewife	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	2.8%
Agriculture	23.3	21.3	23.1	26.5
Mining	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8
Construction	7.5	7.3	7.5	6.3
Trans., Comm., and Utilities	6.3	5.4	6.9	6.7
Manufacturing	2.9	2.2	4.7	0.8
Trades & Services	20.7	20.1	20.9	22.5
Government	11.6	12.9	10.8	11.1
Not Presently Employed	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.8
Retired	23.0	25.5	22.9	19.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of Responses	1,387	591	493	253

5. Location of Home

As presented in Table 5, 52.7 percent of the respondents in the Tri-County area reported that they live within a city or town. Approximately 30 percent responded that they lived on a rural farm setting. The three counties appear to be very similar in the distribution of responses.

Table 5: Percent Distribution of Home Location by Setting and Area.

Setting	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Rural Farm	29.1%	25.7%	29.3%	32.5%
Rural (not farm-related)	12.0	11.2	12.9	9.9
Outskirts of city or town	6.2	6.5	7.3	4.0
Within city or town	52.7	56.6	50.5	53.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,414	618	505	252

In summary, observed deviations by county are minimal. The majority of the respondents were married males over the age of twenty-five (25), had lived in the area for more than fifteen years, had an annual net income of between \$8,000 to \$16,000, were employed in either agriculture, trades and services, or were retired, and lived within a city or town.

The socio-economic information obtained from the background questions is in close conformity with the known characteristics of the county populations from the 1970 Census. Tables 6 and 7, respectively, indicate the age of the respondents versus the age distribution of 1970 Census adult (18 years and over) population and the home location of the respondents versus the home location of the 1970 Census population. In the latter table, the survey categories of rural (not farm-related), outskirts of a city or town, and within a city or town have been aggregated to conform with the Census definition of rural non-farm. It appears that the respondents of the survey are quite representative of the 1970 Census population in terms of the age and location categories.

Table 6: Comparison of the Respondents' Age with the 1970 Census by Area.

Age Group	Tri-County Area		Carbon County		Stillwater County		Sweet Grass County	
	Survey	Census	Survey	Census	Survey	Census	Survey	Census
18-24	4.8%	10.2%	5.5%	10.2%	4.7%	10.9%	3.4%	9.4%
25-54	53.0	46.7	49.9	44.0	54.0	49.6	56.1	48.7
55+	42.2	43.1	44.6	45.8	41.3	39.5	40.5	41.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7: Comparison of the Respondents' Home Location with the 1970 Census by Area.

Home Location	Tri-County Area		Carbon County		Stillwater County		Sweet Grass County	
	Survey	Census	Survey	Census	Survey	Census	Survey	Census
Rural Non-Farm	70.9%	68.7%	74.3%	70.4%	70.7%	67.8%	67.5%	66.0%
Rural Farm	29.1	31.3	25.7	29.6	29.3	32.2	32.5	34.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The slight percentage differences between the survey and 1970 Census in Table 6 from the 18-24 group to the 25-54 group would be due to the fact that the survey was directed toward heads of households, not the population at large.

C. FUTURE WITH NO MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

In the survey instrument, a brief narrative preceded the eleven questions concerning attitudes about the future assuming no major resource development.

The narrative was as follows:

FUTURE WITH NO MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Most local planning groups expect the population in Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties to continue to rise during the next fifteen to twenty years even without major resource development. The counties will experience slow to moderate growth rates estimated as follows:

- In Sweetgrass County from a current estimate of approximately 3,075 to 3,700 by 1990.
- In Stillwater County from a current estimate of approximately 5,500 to 7,000 by 1990.
- In Carbon County from a current estimate of approximately 8,400 to 12,000 by 1990.

In general, the towns and surrounding areas will gain population while the rural areas will remain about the same or lose some population. Areas closest to Billings will grow most rapidly.

The expected population growth during the next ten years without major resource development is not expected to put a severe strain on public safety and fire protection, health facilities, gas and electric, utilities and roads. Nor will it change the basically rural oriented lifestyle, except perhaps in the areas closest to Billings.

A few communities such as Columbus have sufficient excess capacity now in their schools, sewer, and/or water systems and potential building sites to handle their expected increase, but most will need additional capacity in at least one of these areas. If they do not want to increase their capacity, the communities could either do something to change the use (water rationing, dropping some programs or having split shifts in the schools) or use the limited capacity as a way of slowing growth in the immediate area (for example, not allowing any more sewer hookups or refusing more subdivisions). Although the population is expected to increase in each of the counties, the tax base may not expand enough to pay for additional services that may be needed.

Most of the towns with the more rapidly growing populations would need some additional school capacity within the next twenty years, and some such as Absarokee and Red Lodge may need more school capacity within the next ten. The following questions ask for your opinions and perceptions concerning the future, assuming major resource development does not occur.

The questions in the section should have been answered with the context of the narrative in mind.

Question 1: Referring back to the population forecasts indicated in the preceding page, how do you feel about the projected growth in your county?

- I would like the population to grow faster than projected.
- I would like the population to grow by the amount projected.
- I would like the population to remain what it is now.
- I would like to see a decrease in the population.
- I don't care how large or small the population is.

Table 8 displays, by county, the responses to this question. The category receiving the most support from respondents is for "the population to grow by about the amount projected". However, the number of respondents preferring to have "the population remain as it is now" is almost as great as those choosing the growth option in Carbon and Stillwater Counties. In Sweet Grass County, 44.9 percent of the respondents wanted "the population to grow as projected", and 30.8 percent of the respondents wanted it "to remain as it is now". About three-fourths (3/4) of the respondents in the Tri-County area wanted to see the population either grow as projected or remain the same. Relatively few wanted the population to grow faster than projected or to decrease. The exception to this is Sweet Grass County where 10.9 percent of the respondents want the population to grow faster than projected. Only 7.2 percent of the respondents said that they did not care about the size of the population.

Table 8: Percent Distribution of the Attitudes Toward Projected Growth.

Attitude Category	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Faster than Projected	7.4%	6.9%	6.0%	10.9%
Grow as Expected	43.0	41.7	43.0	44.9
Remain the Same	36.4	38.4	37.8	30.8
Decrease from Present	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.2
Don't Care	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,496	635	535	276

Question 2: If people continue to move into your county, would you rather have them be mainly people who:

- live and work in the county year around;
- live in the county, but work in another city;
- come to the county for recreational purposes;
- it makes no difference.

If people continue to move into the county, most of the respondents would rather have them live and work in the county rather than commute to a job in a city outside the county or come for recreational purposes, as indicated in Table 9. However, it should be pointed out that one out of six respondents said it made no difference. Sweet Grass County residents were the most concerned that people who move into the county should both live and work there, with 81.2 percent of the respondents preferring this alternative. In contrast, 20.3 percent of the respondents in Stillwater County said it made no difference, while 70.2 percent preferred to have them both live and work in the county.

Table 9: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward the Desired Type of Immigrants.

Attitude Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Live and Work In County	72.9%	72.2%	70.2%	81.2%
Live in County, Work in Other	4.7	5.8	5.0	1.8
Come for Rec.	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8
No Difference	17.8	17.3	20.3	12.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,507	641	543	271

Question 3: If the capacity of certain systems (school, water, etc.) is inadequate to handle the expected growth, would you rather:

- raise taxes to maintain existing use-rates and quality;
- have no increase in taxes, even if it meant less quality or service;
- make an influx of people be self-sufficient;
- limit the growth.

Half of the respondents picked an alternative other than "make any influx of people be self-sufficient" when asked what they would prefer if the population growth exceeds the capacity of certain systems such as schools or sewer and water. In Carbon County, about an equal number of respondents would prefer to have taxes increased in order to maintain existing use-rates and quality as would like to see the growth limited. In Sweet Grass County, in keeping with its tendency toward having the population grow as projected or faster, twice as many respondents favored raising taxes to maintain quality as favored limiting the growth. However,

this relative difference should not obscure the fact that in Sweet Grass County only 33.2 percent would favor a raise in taxes. Table 10 lists the responses and their respective percentages.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of Alternatives to Inadequate Capacity of Social Services.

Attitude Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Raise Taxes	24.3%	23.2%	21.1%	33.2%
No Tax Increase	7.7	7.7	7.0	8.2
Influx be Self-Sufficient	46.3	46.2	49.2	42.2
Limit Growth	21.7	22.9	22.7	16.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,448	612	516	268

As presented in Table 10, the majority of the respondents feel that any influx of people should be self-sufficient, but if the capacity of existing systems becomes overburdened, it would be preferable to increase taxes to maintain existing quality or limit the growth rather than have no increase in taxes and suffer a subsequent reduction in quality of service.

Question 4: Should County and City Government be Actively Seeking New Industry for the Area?

In reference to Table 11, approximately two-thirds (2/3) of the respondents felt that city and county government should be actively seeking new industry. However, as the responses to the next question indicate, the types of industries favored are diverse. The question on city and county involvement in seeking new industry had one of the lowest non-response rates of the study. This could indicate broad interest in the subject of city and county roles in industrial development, especially in Carbon County where 71 percent favored government seeking industry.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Government Seeking Industry.

Response Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	66.0%	71.0%	61.9%	62.0%
No	34.0	29.0	38.1	38.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,505	639	543	271

Question 5: If yes to Question 4, what types of industry?

- heavy industry;
- light industry;
- agricultural-related industry;
- mining industry;
- commercial recreation industry.

The types of industries this group would most like to see developed, according to Table 12, are agricultural-related industry, light industry and some type of mining industry.

The future development of mining industry is almost twice as popular in Carbon County as in Sweet Grass County.

(It should be noted that 34 percent of the respondents did not answer this question because they felt county and city government should not be actively seeking new industry for the area).

Table 12: Percent Distribution of the Types of Industry Favored:

Industry	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Heavy Industry	2.5%	3.8%	1.5%	1.6%
Light Industry	30.3	27.4	31.0	38.9
Agriculture Related	35.6	32.7	38.3	35.7
Mining Industry	23.7	27.4	23.8	14.3
Commercial Recreation	7.9	8.7	5.4	9.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	730	318	261	126

The responses to Question 5 seem to indicate that the people would prefer industries which would not drastically affect either the lifestyle or the growth rates of the counties.

Question 6: Where would you most like to see development occur:

- In or near county seat?
- In or near other towns in the county?
- Along major highways?
- Dispersed throughout the rural area?

As indicated in Table 13, residents of Carbon and Stillwater Counties are divided as to where development should occur. They favor either in the county seat, near other county towns, or dispersed throughout rural areas. However, residents of Sweet Grass County overwhelmingly favor near the county seat of Big Timber.

Table 13: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Location of Development

Industry	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Near County Seat	34.2	26.6	33.9	56.2
Near Other County Towns	27.1	33.7	25.3	11.5
Along Highways	9.9	10.4	9.5	8.8
Dispersed in Rural	28.8	29.3	31.3	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,286	563	451	226

Question 8: Which of the following statements is most true for you?

- The existing lifestyle has a priority over new jobs.
- New jobs have a priority over the existing lifestyle.

As the responses in Table 14 reflect, residents of each county favor a priority in the existing lifestyle over new jobs by approximately a 2 to 1 ratio in each county. This corresponds to the responses of Question 5 which infer that the residents prefer industries which would not drastically affect the lifestyle or growth rates of the counties.

Table 14: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Lifestyle and Jobs

Statement	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Lifestyle Priority	66.9	66.2	69.2	64.5
Jobs Priority	33.1	33.8	30.8	35.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,428	610	507	262

Question 9: For which of the following reasons do you live where you do? (Rank in order, 1-3)

- I like the existing lifestyle.
- I was brought up here.
- My job is (or was) located here.
- It is a good place to raise children.
- I like to hunt and fish.
- I like to live near the outdoor recreation areas.
- It is a good place to do business.
- The people are friendly.
- I wanted to get away from urban life.
- I like the clean air.
- Other _____.

The primary reasons given for respondents living where they do as indicated in Table 15 are: "I like the existing lifestyle," "My job is (or was) located here," "I was brought up here," and "It is a good place to raise children." Although there is some variation in the rankings among the counties, these four responses are listed most frequently as being of primary importance.

Table 15: Percent Distribution of Reasons for Living in the Tri-County Area.

Reasons	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Lifestyle	28.5%	26.4%	29.3%	30.1%
Brought Up	15.0	14.2	13.9	17.9
Job	24.7	27.3	21.7	26.8
Raise Children	8.6	7.5	10.2	7.7
Hunt & Fish	1.5	1.8	0.8	2.4
Recreation Areas	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.3
Business	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6
Friendly	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.6
Away from Urban	8.3	9.8	8.6	4.1
Clean Air	4.1	3.3	5.9	2.1
Other	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,331	549	488	246

In summary, the results of the questionnaire showed that there are more similarities than differences among the counties:

- Most people want the population to either grow as projected or remain the same.
- If new people move in, they should both live and work in the county.
- Local government should be actively involved in seeking new industry, particularly agriculturally-related, light industrial, or some type of mining industry.

From comparing preferences, no conflict is seen by the populace in favoring slow to moderate growth rates and developing some type of light industry. However, the people of Sweet Grass County appear to want more growth than the other two counties. It also seems that they would prefer this growth to be a result of either agricultural related industry or light industry, rather than the mining industry. While the other two counties do not favor mining above the other two top rated industries, a larger percentage of the populace would support mining than in Sweet Grass County.

D. FUTURE WITH A MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the eleven questions in the survey instrument concerning the future of the area with a major resource development, the following narrative section was presented to outline the context which should have been considered when responding to the questions.

FUTURE WITH MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Several different types of major resource development are possible in the Beartooth Tri-County area of Carbon, Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The development could come from recreation, coal mining, oil and gas development, uranium mining or hard rock mining. A good example of the type of development that could occur would be platinum-palladium mining in the "Stillwater Complex" a mineralized zone lying in the southern part of Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The following section briefly describes such a development. A series of questions are then presented to solicit your opinions and perceptions concerning future resource development.

The development of platinum-palladium mines and mill/concentration facilities would employ a total of about 500 persons for fifteen to twenty years. The influx of workers would create a population increase greater than their numbers as the worker's families join them and create still more jobs. With 500 new jobs created by the mine and mill/concentration facilities, the population could be expected to increase by approximately 3,500. There are presently estimated to be approximately 700 persons in Absarokee and 5,500 persons in Stillwater County. Construction of the facilities would take place for about two years prior to the actual mining and would employ about 800 construction workers. Although most of the actual mining would take place in Sweet Grass County, the access to the mine would probably be from Stillwater County, in the vicinity of Nye. The ore would be shipped from a railhead at Columbus or Big Timber. Therefore, most of the mine and mill workers will live in Stillwater County from Nye to Absarokee, although some may live as far away as Columbus, Red Lodge or Big Timber. If a road is built along the East Boulder River, a larger portion will live in Sweet Grass County.

Some of the work force would be made up of local people who are presently unemployed. However, most of it would be made up of workers who are brought in from outside the area. Most of the 800 construction workers would leave the area after the mining related facilities were built. Some would live in a temporary construction camp near the site of the mine and the mill/concentration facility. The 500 miners and workers for the mill who would come in as the construction workers left would most likely try to find permanent housing for themselves and their families since their jobs could be expected to last for 15-20 years.

This section is more specific as to the types of natural resource development people would prefer in the Beartooth Tri-County area and as to the types of controls and services which they would favor as a result of development.

Question 12: Mining industries which should be encouraged to locate in this area include: (Check as many as apply.)

- Deep, underground, tunnel mining.
- Surface or open pit mining.
- Mines with mill/concentration facilities.
- Mines with smelting facilities.
- Energy-related development (oil, gas, uranium).
- All of the above.
- No mining industry should be encouraged to locate in the area.

When reviewing Table 16 for the responses, it should be noted that the percentages do not add to 100 percent. This is because each respondent could check as many answers as desired. Each response must be treated individually, not as a group. For example, in reference to underground mining, 35.2 percent of the respondents

favor that type of mining, while 64.8 percent do not support it. Some respondents may have checked more than one response, and will, therefore, be included in many categories.

In the Tri-County area as a whole, 24.2 percent, (about one out of four) of the respondents felt that no mining industry should be encouraged. In Carbon County, the county in which mining has played the largest role in the past, only 18.6% of the respondents felt that no mining industry should be encouraged. An equal proportion of the responses in both Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties, 28.3 percent, felt that no mining industry should be encouraged to locate in the area.

Of the remaining three-quarters of the responses areawide that support the encouragement of some mining industry, the most widely supported types of mining industry are deep, underground tunnel mining and energy-related mining. Carbon County residents appear to more favor strongly these two types of mining than do residents of the two other counties.

While other categories of mining industry are supported by some respondents, they are each supported by a smaller percentage than those who feel no mining industry should be encouraged to locate in the area.

Table 16: Percent Distribution of Types of Mines Favored by Area.

Type	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Underground	35.2%	43.9%	32.1%	23.3%
Surface	10.3	10.9	8.5	13.3
With Mill/ Concentration	16.7	13.5	19.8	17.9
With Smelting	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.4
Energy Related	34.0	39.7	29.7	28.7
All of the Above	14.5	15.6	12.4	16.1
No Mining	24.2%	18.6%	28.3%	28.3%
No. of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

The distribution of responses to this question, combined with those in the first section, indicates that people of the area do have a great concern for the appearance of the area as indicated by the low percentage of responses in the surface mining and smelting categories.

Residents in the area do not show great support for any and all types of mining, as indicated in Question 5 in the previous section. However, when faced with specific types of mining which could be developed in the area, the residents appear to be more supportive of mining developments.

Question 13: If mining development does occur, should the new miners and their families live:

- in existing communities;
- in a new community developed for their use;
- random development.

If mining development does occur, respondents of Carbon and Sweet Grass Counties favor having the new miners and their families live in existing communities rather than in a new community by a greater than 3 to 1 margin. In Stillwater County, however, the respondents were about equally split between the two alternatives. This significant difference can be perhaps attributed to the fact that some residents of Stillwater County have had a relatively recent experience (in the case of the school districts around Nye) of having local jurisdiction continue to support the services developed for the miners long after the mining had stopped.

As noted in Table 17, few residents would be in favor of random development, which would indicate a desire for controlled and planned growth in the event of an influx of a large group of workers and their families.

Table 17: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward the Location of New Miners.

Location	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Existing Communities	60.5%	68.3%	45.2%	71.2%
New Community	27.9	18.5	43.7	20.2
Random Development	11.6	13.2	11.1	8.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,415	606	515	243

Question 14: Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobile homes would be located?

As indicated in Table 18, a large majority of the respondents, 72.3 percent, would be willing to support strict zoning as a means of controlling where new homes and mobile homes associated with the development would be located. This does not necessarily mean that 72.3 percent of the population would support any given zoning proposal, but it does indicate broad support for the concept when faced with the prospect of major resource development.

Interestingly, the non-response rate for the question on zoning was one of the lowest in the study. This suggests that the topic has a high level of familiarity and interest to the residents of the area.

Table 18: Percent Distribution of the Support of Strict Zoning for Controlling Growth by Area.

Response	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	72.3%	76.2%	69.2%	71.4%
No	27.7	23.8	30.8	28.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,504	643	539	269

Question 15: Would you accept other types of land use regulations such as strict standards regulating how you build, but not where you build?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Residents of all counties appear to be evenly divided on their responses to this question as shown in Table 19. The surprising response rate is with the "I don't know" category. Since a month was given to fill out the questionnaire, it could be assumed that no one checked this response due to a time constraint. More likely, the large percentage of response would indicate that many residents are unsure of what building and land use regulations are. This community educational gap should be given attention by local governmental officials.

Table 19: Percent Distribution Toward Other Land Use Regulations

Attitude	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	38.0	38.3	41.1	33.5
No	40.0	40.3	39.4	39.5
Don't Know	22.0	21.4	19.5	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,493	637	538	266

Question 16: An influx of mine-related workers will create a population increase greater than their numbers. However, the exact number will vary, depending on several different things. Do you feel that:

- Efforts should be made to limit the number of people moving in?
- Efforts should be made to encourage population growth?
- Nothing should be done to influence population growth one way or the other?

As indicated in Table 20, almost 25 percent of the respondents favor encouraging growth. Referring back to Question 1, this group is most likely a mixture of the "want to grow faster" and "grow as projected" categories. Deviations by county are minimal in reference to this question.

Table 20: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Influencing Growth

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Limit the # of People	39.9	39.0	43.6	35.1
Encourage Growth	23.7	24.0	20.8	27.1
No Influence on Growth	36.4	37.0	35.6	37.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,461	620	528	262

Question 17: If a development results in an increase in the tax base, which would you most like to see?

- A reduction in the mill levy;
- improvement in the services currently being provided;
- The provision of additional services.

The vast majority of the respondents, almost 90 percent, preferred a reduction in the mill levy or the improvement of present services, as opposed to the provision of additional services. However, this majority was almost evenly divided as to which of the two responses to support. The differences between those favoring a mill levy reduction and those wanting improvement in the existing services was greatest in Carbon County, with the larger percentage favoring a reduction in taxes. Refer to Table 21 for the presentation of the responses.

Table 21: Percent Distribution of Alternatives for a Larger Tax Base.

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Reduction in Mill Levy	47.4%	47.8%	45.5%	48.3%
Improvement in Services	41.3	39.3	44.0	42.1
Additional Services	11.3	12.9	10.5	9.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,421	598	514	259

Question 18: If you would like to see additional services being provided, which would you like to see?

- more recreational facilities;
- special facilities for teens or senior citizens;
- more public health, preventive health, or mental health services;
- more funds for law enforcement;
- additional academic programs at the schools;
- additional athletic programs at the schools;
- construction of new roads;
- more funds for bridge and road maintenance;
- additional social or welfare services;
- other _____;
- I don't think any other additional services will be needed.

If additional services are provided, those that the respondents would most like to see are: "more funds for bridge and road maintenance," "special facilities for teens or senior citizens," "additional academic programs for the schools," and "more funds for law enforcement".

Although there was some variation among the counties, most notably facilities for teens and senior citizens ranking first in Carbon County, the four categories cited above were consistently ranked highest in the Tri-County area. Very little

support was reported for additional athletic programs at the schools or for additional social and welfare services. The complete breakdown of responses is displayed in Table 22.

It should be noted that in Question 18, 9.4 percent of the respondents overall said no additional services will be needed. In Question 17, 89 percent of the respondents checked something other than they wanted to have additional services provided. This seems to indicate that while a majority of the respondents would like to see some additional services, they do not want to pay for them.

Table 22: Percent Distribution of Preferred Additional Services

Type of Service	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Recreation	8.9%	11.4%	7.1%	8.4%
Facilities for Teen/ Senior Citizens	15.1	17.5	13.1	15.3
Public Health	8.1	7.8	7.1	9.3
Law Enforcement	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.5
Academic Programs	14.1	12.7	17.8	8.4
Athletic Programs	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4
New Roads	9.8	10.2	9.1	11.2
Road Maintenance	17.1	14.9	19.2	18.1
Social Services	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5
Other	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3
No Additional	9.4	7.0	10.5	11.6
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No. of Responses	1,202	498	449	215

Question 19: Development of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

- Disagree strongly
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Agree strongly

The majority (over 50 percent) of the residents in the Tri-County area disagree or disagree strongly with the statement, as reflected in Table 23. By county, the divisions, when considered in these broadened categories, are very similar. Approximately one out of five respondents could neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

Table 23: Development of Mineral Resources Will Not Affect Me One Way or the Other.

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Disagree Strongly	24.2	22.4	26.7	20.9
Disagree	34.8	33.2	35.5	38.4
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	21.6	24.3	19.3	20.9
Agree	16.5	17.5	14.8	17.1
Agree Strongly	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,465	617	535	263

Question 20: Any type of mining industry which will increase employment should be encouraged to locate in this area.

- Disagree strongly
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Agree strongly

While little difference between counties exists in the broad disagree category as reflected in Table 24, the residents of Carbon County are more in favor of mining than the other counties. This corresponds well to the responses given by these residents on previous questions concerning mining (Questions 5 and 12).

Table 24: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Accepting Any Type of Mining

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Disagree Strongly	18.8	16.4	20.3	20.5
Disagree	19.0	20.2	19.7	16.2
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	18.6	15.4	20.0	22.0
Agree	34.6	38.4	30.4	34.7
Agree Strongly	9.0	9.6	9.6	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,475	633	533	259

Question 21: The things I like most about the idea of mining development are:

- Increased employment opportunity
- Broader tax base
- New people will bring in more social and cultural variety
- Increased opportunities for business
- Helping to supply the nation with needed materials
- Increasing the number of roads to provide access for recreation
- More jobs so our children will stay in the Tri-County area
- Better utilization of our hospital facilities
- Other things I like about mining development are _____
- I don't like anything about the idea of mining development

The consistently highest ranked responses were "increased employment opportunities", "broader tax base", "increased opportunities for business", and "more jobs so our children will stay in the Tri-County area". These four responses rank highest in all the counties. The most surprising response was from the residents of Sweet Grass County where "better utilization of our hospital facilities" ranked fifth. It was checked twice more often by these residents than by the residents of any of the other two counties. This was most likely the result of the use of local hospitals having been a recent public issue in the county. Table 25 details the responses to this question.

Table 25: Percent Distribution About Likes Associated with Mining.

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Incr. Employment	52.6	60.2	53.6	52.0
Broader Tax Base	50.6	54.8	45.5	51.3
New People-New Culture	11.9	13.5	10.1	13.6
Incr. Business	40.6	41.2	40.7	39.8
Supply Nation With Materials	31.5	33.0	30.3	31.5
Incr. Roads for Recreation	7.9	8.0	5.8	12.2
More Jobs for Children	38.0	37.3	37.8	39.8
Utilization of Hospitals	18.3	13.9	16.0	35.1
Other	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.0
Nothing	19.9	16.1	23.5	21.1
# of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

Question 22: Things I fear most about mining development: (Check as many as you want.)

- change in lifestyle
- increase in crime, trespassing and vandalism
- overcrowded schools
- limitations on outdoor recreation
- there will be an increase in taxes
- change in voting patterns
- problems associated with population growth, such as traffic and pressure on health and social services
- deterioration of air and water quality
- other _____
- I don't fear anything about mining development

When reviewing Table 26 for the responses to this question, it should be noted again that the percentages reflect the number of times each possible response was checked by each respondent. The percentages do not total to 100 percent.

The categories which the residents appear to fear most about mining are: "increase in crime, trespassing, and vandalism," "deterioration of air and water quality," "overcrowded schools," and "problems associated with population growth, such as traffic and pressure on health and social services".

These categories are the same as those ranked highest (although in a slightly different order) by the respondents for having additional services provided: (Question 18)

- more funds for bridge and road maintenance;
- special facilities for teens or senior citizens;
- additional academic programs at the schools;
- more funds for law enforcement.

The responses indicate that these areas should receive priority treatment by local government and planning groups when dealing with the growth that is projected for the Tri-County area.

Table 26: Percent Distribution about Fears Associated with Mining.

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Changed Lifestyle	18.7%	24.2%	33.5%	28.7%
Crime	60.8	56.8	65.4	59.9
Overcrowded Schools	48.1	43.9	51.9	50.2
Limited Recreation	17.4	15.9	20.2	15.8
Tax Increase	27.9	26.1	28.6	29.4
Change in Voting	9.5	7.7	11.7	9.3
Growth Problems	44.7	45.9	42.9	45.5
Deterior. of Air & Water	50.5	51.4	52.3	44.4
Other	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.4
No Fear	14.3%	16.2%	12.1%	14.0%
No. of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

In summary, when dealing with questions concerning specific development and impacts, the responses differ between counties. When responses in this section are combined with those from the first section, the following inferences can be made: (The table numbers in parenthesis refer to the tables in Appendix B, Section 1)

- Although all counties favor none to moderate growth, residents of Sweet Grass County favor a slightly faster growth rate than do those of Carbon or Stillwater Counties. However, they are less in favor of having that growth be a result of mining than are residents of the other two counties (Table 1 and Table 5) .
- Government should actively seek new industry for the area (Table 4) .
- Residents of Carbon County are more disposed to having a mining development occur in their county, as opposed to residents in the two other counties. However, the preference is for underground mining or energy-related mining (Table 12) .
- If a major resource development were to occur, the following statement would be true of all three counties:
 - (1) Any influx of people should be self-sufficient, but if this cannot be accomplished, increasing taxes or limiting growth would be preferable to a decrease in the quality of service (Table 3) .
 - (2) Because of the development of a larger tax base, either a reduction in the mill levy or improvement in existing services is favored by a vast majority of the residents (Table 17) .
 - (3) The influx of people should live and work in the same county and should be encouraged to live in existing communities. (The exception to this is Stillwater County, where the development of a new community received more support) (Table 13) .
 - (4) Strict zoning would be supported by the residents as a means of controlling the population growth in the counties (Table 14) .

The results of the survey clearly give local groups a mandate to become involved in influencing future development:

- By encouraging certain kinds of industry which will provide impetus for a slow growth rate for the counties and at the same time will increase the employment of the residents, as well as the tax base.
- By supporting zoning as a means of controlling growth if a major resource development did occur;

- By influencing the amount of population growth associated with resource development (the fact that 43 percent would like the population to grow as expected, and 36.4 percent want it to remain as it is indicates that population change should be influenced to occur slowly).
- By preferring that any influx of people be self-sufficient, which can only be assured through planned development.

CHAPTER III

ATTITUDE DIFFERENCES AMONG VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION

A. INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter focused on presenting the survey responses by county. Those data provided a revealing profile of the communities and differences among the three counties. In this chapter, the data analysis proceeds with the investigation of the responses of various types of individuals regardless of county of residence. These cross tabulations of the data present how respondents of different ages, home locations, income levels, and employment sectors responded to key questions on the survey. In addition, the responses are segregated by their attitudes toward population growth, and again, the distributions of responses are presented in tabular form. The goal of this chapter is to ascertain whether people who are older or younger or make more or less income, live in a town or rural area answered the questionnaire differently. By investigating their differing response patterns, a profile of those supporting rapid growth can be generated and compared to the characteristics of those supporting slower or no growth attitudes.

B. ATTITUDES TOWARD GROWTH

The distribution of attitudes toward growth by county are displayed on Table 8, page 8, of the preceeding chapter. As indicated on that table, about three-fourths (3/4) of the respondents in the Tri-County area want to see population grow as expected (43% of all respondents), or remain the same (36%). Fewer respondents wanted either faster growth (7%), or desired a decrease in population (6%). The remaining 7% did not care.

The principal issue raised in this section centers on profiling the respondents according to their attitudes toward growth. Such a profile is presented on Table 27, which displays the distribution of the attitudes toward growth by age, home location, income, and employment. Some of the more revealing differences in growth attitudes include:

Age: The younger respondents (18-24) were significantly more conservative regarding growth than either of the remaining age groups. In, fact, there is no significant difference between the 25-54 and 55+ age cohorts.

Home Location: As expected, those living on rural farms also had a more conservative attitude, with 56.2% of those respondents wanting status quo or decreased population. Respondents living in the other three classifications were uniformly lower, with only 36-38% desiring that population remain the same or decrease.

Income: Here again, the lower income category displayed the most conservative attitude. This is, no doubt, reflective of the young rural farm distribution mentioned above. Again, there is no statistical difference in the remaining income clusters.

Table 27: Attitudes Toward Growth by Age Group, Home Location, Income, and Employment

CATEGORIES	INCREASE FASTER	SAME AS PROJECTED	REMAIN THE SAME	DECREASE	DON'T CARE
AGE					
18-24	2.8%	38.2%	44.1%	13.3%	1.5%
25-54	9.5	43.8	35.3	6.4	5.0
55+	5.3	43.1	36.5	5.0	10.1
HOME LOCATION					
Rural Farm	4.7%	31.0%	46.1%	10.1%	8.1%
Rural Non-Farm	9.6	47.6	33.7	4.8	4.3
Outskirts	7.0	49.4	31.8	4.7	7.1
City or Town	7.9	48.5	32.0	4.4	7.2
INCOME					
Under \$8,000	5.6%	32.7%	44.6	7.6%	9.5%
\$8,000-\$16,000	7.6	48.7	32.7	5.6	5.4
\$16,000-\$24,000	8.7	46.2	31.6	6.5	6.9
Greater than \$24,000	8.1	48.5	34.6	3.7	5.1
EMPLOYMENT					
Agriculture	3.5%	32.3%	41.9%	6.5%	12.9%
Retired	3.6	40.5	40.5	4.9	10.5
Trades and Services	14.6	56.4	21.8	3.2	3.9
Government	7.8	50.6	31.8	3.9	5.8

Employment: Those respondents employed in trades and services obviously desired a higher growth in population than any other employment sector. This clearly reflects the probable economic gain such an increase would mean to this sector.

In summary, two clusters of respondents stand out in terms of attitudes toward population growth:

1. A conservative element consisting of largely young people with lower incomes, living on rural farms, and
2. The higher income, older city and town dwellers

In addition, those employed in trades and services appear significantly more aggressive in welcoming increased population growth.

C. DESIRED TYPE OF IN-MIGRANT

A similar analysis was undertaken concerning the responses to survey question number 2 (note that the survey responses for the Tri-County Area are included in parenthesis).

If people continue to move into your county, would you rather have them be mainly people who:

- Live and work in the County (73%)
- Live in the County, but work in another city (5%)
- Come to the County for recreational purposes (5%)
- It makes no difference (18%)

Obviously, the overwhelming majority of the respondents wanted people to move in and work in their county. As shown on Table 28, there is virtual unanimity of response regardless of age, home location, income, employment sector, or attitude toward growth. (The latter category is based on the respondent's answer to question #1, referred to above in Section B.) Therefore, the entire Tri-County population appears to be relatively cohesive on this issue. The only minor departure involves the distribution of respondents in the decreased growth clusters. A significantly higher percentage of these respondents desired any in-migration to be of the recreational, presumably of the part-time, variety giving further credence to their no population growth stance. Also of note is that half of those responding "don't care" to the population growth question also responded "no difference" as to type of population in-migration.

D. ATTITUDES TOWARD SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM ADEQUACY

The third question presented on the survey posed various tradeoffs if the existing social service system (school, water, etc.) were inadequate for expected growth.

Table 28: Desired Type of In-Migrant by Age Group, Home Location, Income, Employment, and Clusters

CATEGORIES	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY	LIVE IN COUNTY WORK IN OTHER COUNTY	IN COUNTY FOR RECREATION	NO DIFFERENCE
AGE				
18-24	70.4%	7.1%	2.8%	19.7%
25-54	73.7	5.4	4.5	16.4
55+	72.6	3.8	4.7	18.9
HOME LOCATION				
Rural Farm	74.3%	4.3%	5.5%	15.9%
Rural Non-Farm	67.9	6.0	4.1	22.0
Outskirts	68.2	3.6	4.7	23.5
City or Town	73.0	4.8	4.5	17.7
INCOME				
Less than \$8,000	75.2%	5.6%	4.7%	14.5%
\$8,000-\$16,000	76.3	4.9	4.2	14.6
\$16,000-\$24,000	69.1	3.6	4.0	23.3
Greater than \$24,000	63.6	4.3	8.6	23.6
EMPLOYMENT				
Agriculture	75.6%	4.2%	5.8	14.5%
Retired	72.9	5.1	3.5	18.5
Trades and Services	73.9	4.6	3.5	18.0
Government	73.6	5.0	6.3	15.1
CLUSTERS				
Faster	74.2%	2.8%	2.8%	20.2%
Specified	77.0	4.3	2.4	16.3
Same	75.0	5.6	6.8	12.6
Decrease	64.0	8.1	15.1	12.8
Don't Care	46.7	1.9	1.9	49.5

While 46% of the respondents indicated that any influx of population should be self-sufficient, a substantial (24%) portion of the respondents indicated that they would prefer to raise taxes or limit growth (21%) rather than sacrifice the existing quality of services. In investigating the various background characteristics by type of response, presented on Table 29, several interesting observations may be made:

Age: Again, the younger cohort wishes to limit growth as the solution. The older cohort is slightly more inclined to hold the line on taxes no matter what.

Home Location: Those respondents living on rural farms expressed the most conservative response to this question mirroring their responses to the question concerning their attitudes toward growth (Question 1). The remaining location clusters all responded in a similar pattern.

Income: Lower income respondents were less eager to raise taxes and more inclined to limit growth. Those with the greatest income sought self-sufficiency among in-migrants with much less emphasis on limiting growth.

Employment: The agricultural section responses were consistent with the rural farm category as again opposing any tax increases. Trades and services sectors' employees, however, were significantly more willing to suffer a tax increase to maintain existing facilities.

Attitude Toward Growth: While the basic response, regardless of attitude tended toward self-sufficiency, a large proportion of those interested in promoting growth are apparently willing to suffer attendant tax increases. However, a healthy minority of that group (13.2%) want both faster growth, yet no increase in taxes. Those wishing decreased growth were very consistent in that 61% suggested limiting growth as the appropriate way of dealing with potential social system inadequacies. The "don't care" attitude toward growth category is still relatively protective of the existing quality of social services in that 28% were willing to raise taxes.

In summary, the prevailing attitude toward taxation versus growth was to make any in-migrations as self-sufficient as possible.

However, there was a surprisingly large minority in virtually all age, location, income, employment, and attitude clusters who were willing to raise taxes or limit growth to protect the existing quality of social services.

E. ATTITUDES TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEEKING INDUSTRY

While only 50% of the respondents felt that population growth should be as expected or faster than expected, almost two-thirds indicated that local government should be

Table 29: Attitudes Toward System Inadequacy by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment and Clusters

CATEGORIES	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING FACILITIES	NO INCREASE IN TAXES, EVEN IF LESS QUALITY	INFLUX TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT	LIMIT GROWTH
AGE				
18-24	26.5%	2.9%	36.8%	33.8%
25-54	26.6	6.5	45.1	21.8
55+	21.0	9.9	49.3	19.8
HOME LOCATION				
Rural Farm	10.2%	10.5%	56.5%	22.8%
Rural Non-Farm	31.5	4.8	42.3	21.4
Outskirts	26.6	6.3	46.8	20.3
City or Town	30.3	6.7	41.6	21.4
INCOME				
Under \$8,000	19.0%	11.4%	38.7%	30.9
\$8,000-\$16,000	24.3	6.7	49.5	19.5
\$16,000-\$24,000	30.5	6.4	45.1	18.0
Greater than \$24,000	29.0	5.8	50.7	14.5
EMPLOYMENT				
Agriculture	9.5%	10.5%	59.8%	20.3%
Retired	21.3	11.0	43.3	24.4
Trades and Services	39.6	5.0	40.7	14.6
Government	32.3	3.2	42.6	21.9
CLUSTERS				
Faster	42.5%	13.2%	43.4%	0.9%
Specified	33.5	6.2	52.5	7.8
Same	11.7	6.9	42.4	39.0
Decrease	3.4	10.3	25.4	60.9
Don't Care	27.6	12.2	50.0	10.2

actively seeking new industry. When these responses are broken down by the socio-economic characteristics as displayed on Table 30, the same basic patterns identified above appear. Specifically, rural farm dwellers, those with lower incomes, and those employed in agriculture are somewhat less enthusiastic about the concept of local government soliciting industry. However, in all cases, a clear majority favor the idea.

In assessing the responses according to attitudes concerning growth, the distribution is exactly as one would expect. Those favoring faster growth overwhelmingly endorse the proposed concept (96% said yes), while 88% of those desiring decreased growth rejected the concept. Interestingly enough, 75% of the "don't care" responses to Question 1 favored local government solicitation of industry. Apparently, there is a broad mandate for the concept in most strata of the population.

F. DESIRED TYPE OF INDUSTRY

When queried on the type of industry to be sought, the respondents were split between agriculturally related (36%), light industry (30%), and mining (24%). A look at the breakdowns as shown on Table 31 provides some interesting insights:

Age: True to form, the younger cohort again desires agriculture related industry, with light and mining industry running distant seconds. This corresponds to this group's pattern of responses to previous questions. The middle age cohort favor light industry and agriculturally related industry evenly, while the older cohort leaned toward agriculture and mining.

Home Location: Rural farm dwellers continued their pattern favoring agriculture, while rural non-farm respondents were split between agriculture and light industry. It is interesting to note that this rural non-farm cluster gave the largest positive response (16%) to commercial recreation industry development. The outskirts group also favored agriculture, but leaned toward light industry as well, while the town respondents favored light industry and divided evenly between agriculture and mining.

Income: The lower income cluster again favored agriculture, but with a strong emphasis on mining (31%). The remaining income clusters largely split between light industry and agricultural related industry. High income respondents did, however, pay significantly greater attention to commercial recreation industry than the other income clusters.

Employment: Agriculture runs true to form, but the retired group is strongly in favor of mining with agriculture second. Both trades and services and government employees are biased toward light industry.

Table 30: Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment, and Clusters

CATEGORIES	YES	NO
AGE		
18-24	69.6%	30.4%
25-54	65.7	34.3
55+	66.4	33.6
HOME LOCATION		
Rural Farm	56.4%	43.6%
Rural Non-Farm	63.5	36.5
Outskirts	69.0	31.0
City or Town	71.0	29.0
INCOME		
Under \$8,000	63.5%	36.5%
\$8,000-\$16,000	67.7	32.3
\$16,000-\$24,000	67.5	32.5
Greater than \$24,000	64.8	35.2
EMPLOYMENT		
Agriculture	52.1%	47.9%
Retired	64.9	35.1
Trades and Services	75.2	24.8
Government	73.2	26.8
CLUSTERS		
Faster	95.5%	4.5%
Specified	82.0	18.0
Same	47.0	53.0
Decrease	12.5	87.5
Don't Care	74.0	26.0

Table 31: Desired Type of Industry by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment and Clusters

CATEGORIES	HEAVY INDUSTRY	LIGHT INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURAL RELATED INDUSTRY	MINING INDUSTRY	COMMERCIAL RECREATION INDUSTRY
AGE					
18-24	0.0%	18.4%	52.6%	18.4%	10.6%
25-54	2.7	35.8	36.0	16.3	9.2
55+	2.2	26.2	33.8	31.8	6.0
HOME LOCATION					
Rural Farm	2.4%	17.6%	55.2%	21.2%	3.6%
Rural Non-Farm	2.4	32.1	32.1	17.9	15.5
Outskirts	4.9	29.3	36.6	19.5	9.7
City or Town	2.4	37.6	26.4	25.6	8.0
INCOME					
Under \$8,000	3.8%	19.3%	41.5%	31.1%	4.2%
\$8,000-\$16,000	2.0	37.5	33.1	19.3	8.1
\$16,000-\$24,000	0.8	34.6	37.6	17.3	9.8
Greater than \$24,000	3.4	31.0	27.6	24.1	13.8
EMPLOYMENT					
Agriculture	1.6%	22.2%	54.0%	19.0%	3.2%
Retired	5.0	19.5	32.7	37.7	5.0
Trades and Services	2.1	43.8	22.6	20.5	11.0
Government	1.2	40.7	36.0	11.6	10.5
CLUSTERS					
Faster	5.2%	36.2%	10.3%	36.2%	12.1%
Specified	2.0	38.6	28.4	22.6	8.4
Same	2.2	21.7	52.2	17.8	6.1
Decrease	0.0	0.0	81.8	13.6	4.6
Don't Care	3.6	20.0	29.1	40.0	7.3

Attitudes Toward Growth: Those desiring faster growth were split between light industry and mining. The "growth as specified" cluster favored light industry followed by agriculture, while those desiring the status quo or decreased growth firmly favored agriculture. The "don't cares" focused on mining.

Clearly, the older, retired respondents and those desiring further growth view mining as, perhaps, less threatening and more growth sustaining than any other type of industrial development. The younger, more conservative respondents, however, continued to desire agriculture as the future economic base of the area, again in line with their basically no growth philosophy.

G. DESIRED TYPE OF MINING INDUSTRY

Apparently, the county breakdown of responses to this question as displayed in Table 14 of Chapter II holds regardless of age, home location, income, or employment sector in so far as the preferences toward the desired type of mining. However, within each of the groups, there exists different levels of support for each type. This is most readily noticed in the opinion cluster categories where those preferring faster growth respond significantly different than those desiring a decrease in growth, which is to be expected. Clearly, if mining is solicited, it should be underground and/or energy-related to gain more acceptance from local residents.

H. DESIRED NEW MINERS LOCATION

When looking at the desired new miners location as shown on Table 33, roughly two-thirds of the respondents regardless of socio-economic backgrounds, chose existing communities as the best location for any in-migration. The only slight exceptions were from retired respondents where fewer supported existing communities and more desired a new community setting and from rural non-farm respondents who wished more random development than the other locational categories. Those respondents wanting growth relied upon existing communities as the appropriate locations, while those wanting status quo or decreased population placed greater emphasis on a new community.

I. ATTITUDES TOWARD ZONING

Again, the homogeneity of the responses across socio-economic categories indicates fairly widespread support for this concept as displayed on Table 34. Even two-thirds of the apparently conservative younger cohort favored such a concept. As anticipated, the idea of zoning was somewhat less acceptable to those living on rural farms or on the outskirts of towns and those employed in agriculture. When viewed in terms of the respondents' attitudes toward growth, there is a surprising unanimity in responses in all but the "don't care" category. Here, there appears to be an even split over the concept of zoning.

Table 32: Desired Type of Mining Industry by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment and Clusters

CATEGORIES	DEEP UNDER- GROUND TUNNEL	SURFACE	MINES WITH MILL	MINES WITH SMELTERS	ENERGY RELATED MINING	ALL TYPES	NO MINING
AGE							
18-24	34.7%	12.5%	12.5%	5.6%	36.1%	4.2%	40.3%
25-54	34.2	9.1	17.6	3.0	31.8	13.6	28.7
55+	37.2	11.1	15.9	5.4	37.2	16.7	17.2
HOME LOCATION							
Rural Farm	33.3%	7.8%	12.1%	3.6%	30.1%	15.1%	30.8%
Rural Non-Farm	35.9	12.9	18.8	4.7	32.9	9.4	28.2
Outskirts	36.8	11.5	14.9	3.4	40.2	14.9	20.7
City or Town	36.8	10.6	19.5	4.3	35.3	14.4	20.7
INCOME							
Under \$8,000	34.0%	9.3%	13.6%	5.0%	31.4%	16.0%	25.5%
\$8,000-\$16,000	38.6	11.2	19.5	4.1	35.9	13.6	23.6
\$16,000-\$24,000	31.2	7.5	15.8	2.5	34.1	14.7	25.8
Greater than \$24,000	35.9	12.7	16.9	5.6	41.5	12.7	24.6
EMPLOYMENT							
Agriculture	31.3%	6.8%	9.9%	3.1%	31.3%	14.6%	31.0
Retired	37.3	10.7	14.1	4.1	34.5	16.3	21.3
Trades & Services	40.4	8.4	20.9	3.1	34.8	11.9	21.6
Government	37.5	11.2	20.0	3.1	35.0	13.1	23.1
CLUSTERS							
Faster	45.0%	17.1%	29.7%	11.7%	43.2%	36.9%	5.4%
Specified	40.8	11.5	22.7	4.3	41.6	15.5	14.0
Same	31.6	6.1	8.5	1.8	27.2	6.6	36.0
Decrease	18.9	5.6	3.3	2.2	7.8	6.7	68.9
Don't Care	25.2	16.8	17.8	4.7	36.4	30.8	10.3

Table 33: Desired New Miners' Location by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment and Clusters

CATEGORIES	EXISTING COMMUNITIES	NEW COMMUNITY	RANDOM DEVELOPMENT
AGE			
18-24	56.5%	23.2%	20.3%
25-54	63.7	24.1	12.2
55+	57.7	33.1	9.2
HOME LOCATION			
Rural Farm	60.2%	31.6%	8.2%
Rural Non-Farm	53.8	27.8	18.4
Outskirts	62.3	26.0	11.7
City or Town	62.1	26.3	11.6
INCOME			
Less than \$8,000	55.2%	34.0%	10.7%
\$8,000-\$16,000	61.2	26.4	12.4
\$16,000-\$24,000	65.6	24.4	9.9
Greater than \$24,000	65.4	21.3	13.4
EMPLOYMENT			
Agriculture	59.6%	30.0%	10.4%
Retired	55.3	34.4	10.3
Trades & Services	69.4	19.6	10.9
Government	65.8	22.4	11.8
CLUSTERS			
Faster	68.3%	15.8%	15.9%
Specified	62.8	23.4	13.8
Same	58.5	33.0	8.5
Decrease	48.1	46.8	5.1
Don't Care	60.0	25.6	14.4

Table 34: Attitudes Toward Zoning for Controlling Growth by Age, Home Location, Income, Employment, and Clusters

CATEGORIES	YES	NO
AGE		
18-24	65.3%	34.7%
25-54	73.2	26.8
55+	71.4	28.6
HOME LOCATION		
Rural Farm	63.6%	36.4%
Rural Non-Farm	74.1	25.9
Outskirts	60.0	40.0
City or Town	79.8	20.2
INCOME		
Under \$8,000	72.8%	27.2%
\$8,000-\$16,000	72.7	37.3
\$16,000-\$24,000	71.8	28.2
Greater than \$24,000	79.0	21.0
EMPLOYMENT		
Agriculture	64.1	35.9%
Retired	77.5	22.5
Trades and Services	77.5	22.5
Government	78.5	21.5
CLUSTERS		
Faster	71.6%	28.4%
Specified	74.1	25.9
Same	73.4	26.6
Decrease	79.1	20.9
Don't Care	50.5	49.5

J. POPULATION SUBGROUPS

Throughout the above analysis, various subpopulations have consistently specified positive or negative attitudes toward growth. In order to test for the existence of such polarity and quantify its magnitude, several multiple cross-tabulations of the data were analyzed. The groups specified were defined as follows:

1. Respondents of all ages earning less than \$8,000 in the agricultural employment sector and living in a rural setting. Based on the previous sections of this chapter, these individuals should espouse conservative attitudes relating to growth.
2. Respondents aged 18-24 earning less than \$8,000 from any employment sector regardless of home location. This younger cohort again exhibited a negative attitude toward growth according to the previous analysis.
3. Respondents aged 25-54 earning more than \$8,000 in trades and services or government employment sectors living in a city or town location. These respondents had expressed fairly positive attitudes toward growth when each of their individual characteristics were examined in the previous section of this chapter.
4. All other respondents not in the above socio-economic clusters. These respondents generally were split in their attitudes toward growth.

To test these assertions, the responses to Question 1, which dealt with attitudes toward population growth, and Question 3 dealing with raising taxes to support social services in response to growth were isolated into the four categories specified above. Referring to Table 35, dealing with population growth, note that both the lower income rural farm and the lower income younger age cohorts were significantly more negative in attitude than the population as a whole. Roughly 60% of these respondents wanted population to remain the same or decline compared to 43% of the remaining population holding that view.

Conversely, those city and town dwellers earning more than \$8,000 in trades and services or government employment strongly supported growth either as projected or faster than projected. Over 73% of this group exhibited this attitude compared with 50% for the balance of the population.

Based on these data, it is safe to say that these two general groups tend to be more negative or more positive concerning growth. However, it is important to point out that the younger, lower income, agrarian group constitutes only 6% of the respondents. Therefore, while their responses are largely negative on this question, they are a significant minority within the total population. Similarly, those working in trades and services or government in the 25-54 age cohort living in cities or towns, while very positive toward growth, constituted only 10% of the population. The remaining 84% of the respondents were basically split on the issue of population growth regardless of socio-economic background. Hence, it appears that socio-

Table 35: Attitudes Toward Growth by Selected Subpopulations.

Category Clusters	Increase Faster	Same as Projected	Remain the Same	Decrease	Don't Care	Raw Count
All Ages Earning less than \$8,000 in agr. living in rural areas	0	29.5	49.2	9.8	11.5	61
Ages 18-24 Earning less than \$8,000 in all sectors	6.3	28.1	43.8	18.8	3.1	32
Age 25-54 Earning more than \$8,000 in trades and services or government living in city or town	10.8	62.4	19.7	3.2	3.8	157
All other respondents	7.4	41.7	37.6	5.9	7.5	1,246
TOTAL	7.4	43.0	36.4	6.0	7.2	1,496

economic characteristics explain attitudes only marginally. Other characteristics, feelings, or beliefs apparently are generating this split in views toward growth.

A similar analysis of the four groups was done in terms of their responses to Question 3, which focused on the tax implication of growth. The outcome is displayed on Table 36. Of particular interest is that which the trades and services or government employed group and the lower income agrarian groups again tend to be more positive and more negative respectively toward dealing with the potential implications of growth. The younger, lower income group definitely wants to limit growth, but in somewhat surprising percentage will tolerate raising taxes to maintain the existing quality of services. This could to some degree be due to the much lower tax burden placed on these individuals.

Remember again that these groups make up only 16% of the respondents, and the remaining population strongly supports self-sufficiency with an equal number proposing growth limits on raising taxes to maintain existing facilities.

Table 36: Attitudes Toward System Adequacy by Selected Subpopulations

Category Clusters	Raise Taxes to Maintain Existing Facilities	No Increase in Taxes, Even if Less Quality	Influx to be Self- Sufficient	Limit Growth	Raw Count
All Ages Earning less than \$8,000 in agr. living in rural areas	11.9	15.3	42.4	30.5	59
Ages 18-24 Earning less than \$8,000 in all sectors	29.0	0.0	25.8	45.2	31
Age 25-54 Earning more than \$8,000 in trades and services or government living in city or town	39.6	3.8	39.0	17.6	156
All other respondents	22.8	8.1	48.0	21.2	1,199
TOTAL	24.3	7.7	46.3	21.7	1,448

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this survey was:

- to determine the impacts from resource development the residents desired;
- to determine the impacts from resource development the residents expected;
- whether various socio-economic segments and "opinion clusters" of the population had differing views concerning development and its impact.

With this information available to the members of the Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group, a desirable and rational plan for development within the region could be put together. In this context, the residents of Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties will have the opportunity to directly influence the direction in which growth will occur in the Tri-County area.

Despite a 23.3 percent response rate to the survey, it was determined through comparisons with the 1970 Census and the telephone follow-up survey of the non-respondents that the respondents were representative of the population at large.

When dealing with the Tri-County area as one region, the following inferences and conclusions may be drawn:

- The residents favor a slow growth rate as specified in the survey instrument.
- The residents favor county and city government actively seeking new industry, especially light industry, agricultural-related industry, and some specific types of mining (underground and energy-related mining).
- Any influx of persons to the area should be self-sufficient. However, if this option cannot be attained, raising taxes to maintain existing facilities or limiting growth would be preferable to no increase in taxes which may cause a decrease in existing use rates and quality of service.
- Any influx of persons should live and work in the same county.

If a major development was to occur, the following inferences can be drawn:

- The residents would support strict zoning as a means of controlling where new homes and mobile homes would be located.
- Residents support the notion that the population influx should live in existing communities.
- If the development resulted in a larger tax base, the residents are equally divided between a reduction in the mill levy and improvement in the services currently being provided.

- The things which the residents fear most about mining development are (in order):
 - (1) increase in crime;
 - (2) deterioration of air or water quality;
 - (3) overcrowded schools;
 - (4) problems associated with growth such as traffic and pressure on health and social services.

- These fears may be alleviated somewhat by inducements of increased services in the following areas:
 - (1) more funds for road maintenance;
 - (2) special facilities for teens and senior citizens;
 - (3) additional academic programs at the schools;
 - (4) more funds for law enforcement.

The residents of the Tri-County area were very consistent with their responses on the questionnaire. None of the tabulated responses appear to have any major contradictions. It should be assumed, then, that the public is quite aware of the trade-offs incurred when discussing population growth and its related impacts. However, providing more information to the public is needed in the area of building regulation (a large percentage of the population replied "I don't know" to the question which asked "Would you accept other types of land use regulations such as strict standards regulating how you build, but not where you build?") and on specific types of industry which may locate in the area. Not a large percentage of the population favor all types of mining; however, when faced with specific types of mining, the public was quite definite concerning their preferences for underground and energy-related mining.

While respondents from each county were generally similar in their attitudes toward growth and expected and desired impacts, there were some minor deviations on specific questions. The highlights of these deviations in opinions by county are as follows:

In Carbon County

- Residents favored mining and heavy industry more than did residents in the area as a whole. They especially favored underground and energy-related mining.

- Residents favored strict zoning as a means of controlling growth here more than in any other county.

- A slightly larger percentage of the population in Carbon County than in the other counties favored the addition of new services in the event a larger tax base was created as a result of a major resource development.

In Stillwater County

- Residents were equally divided on the issue of locating new miners in existing communities or in a new community. The other two counties strongly supported the existing community idea.

In Sweet Grass County

- Residents of this county were in favor of a slightly faster growth rate than the other two counties.
- The residents of this county were least in favor of government seeking any type of mining industry to locate there, with energy-related mining the only type favored more than no mining at all.

When determining differences by various socio-economic characteristics and opinion clusters, more pronounced deviations in opinions are noticed. The highlights of these deviations by age group, home location, income levels, employment categories, and opinion clusters are as follows:

18-24 Age Group

While the majority of this age group favored having the population remain the same as it is now, on a percentage basis, more than twice as many than either of the remaining two groups favored a decrease in population. This group was the most conservative concerning growth and its impacts.

25-54 Age Group

While favoring a slow to moderate growth rate, this age group was very supportive of light industry moving into the area.

55+ Age Group

This age group ranked the highest in wanting mining industry in the region, but was also concerned with holding the line on taxes, and preferred slow to moderate growth for the region.

Rural Farm Residents

This group, more than any other home location category, is opposed to fast to moderate growth. It also ranked the lowest in wanting local government to actively seek new industry.

Rural Non-Farm Residents

This group opposed encouraging mining industry to locate in the area, yet supported the idea of random development for new miners more than any other residence group.

Outskirts of Town Residents

This group was the least supportive of the strict zoning question, but did rank high in wanting government to seek new industry.

City and Town Residents

The group was favorably disposed to the strict zoning notion and was very supportive of light industry and mining.

Less Than \$8,000 Income Clusters

This group expressed a conservative attitude toward growth and were more inclined to limit growth and less eager to have taxes raised.

\$8,000 – \$16,000 and \$16,000 – \$24,000 Clusters

This group (a combination of two income levels) was seemingly more willing to accept growth than the lower level, but still supported self-sufficiency for the possible in-migrants.

Greater than \$24,000 Income Cluster

The residents comprising this group favored moderate growth for the region, sought self-sufficiency among the in-migrants, favored light industry and agriculture, but did pay more attention to commercial recreation than any of the other income clusters.

Agriculture Cluster

This cluster was also conservative toward growth in the area. They supported more agriculture, opposed any tax increases, and were less enthusiastic about local government seeking new industry.

Retired Cluster

This cluster is strongly in favor of mining, and were more in support of a new community for miners.

Trades and Services and Government Clusters

This group was more supportive of faster growth and tax increases than the other clusters and are more biased toward light industry.

"Faster" Cluster

This cluster was very supportive of any type of impetus for a fast growth rate and strongly supported local government seeking new industry.

"Specified" and "Same" Clusters

While preferring a slow to moderate growth rate, respondents in these clusters would like to see government actively seek new industry, especially light industry and agricultural-related industry.

"Decrease" Cluster

This cluster would not like to see any development occur, with the possible exception of agricultural-related industry.

With the responses as indicated in this report, by total area and by county, local governmental officials should get an idea of the direction of growth their constituents desire. The desires and expectations of their constituents, as they relate to the impacts of development indicated in their responses to the survey, should also be taken into account when developing a plan for growth.

The results of the survey clearly give local groups a mandate to become involved in influencing future development:

- By encouraging certain kinds of industry which will provide the impetus for a slow growth rate as well as increase the tax base and the employment opportunities of the residents.
- By supporting zoning as a means of controlling growth when faced with a major resource development.
- By influencing the amount of population growth associated with resource development. The fact that 43 percent of those surveyed would like the population to grow as expected, and 36.4 percent want it to remain as it is indicates that population change should be influenced to occur slowly.
- By preferring that any influx of people be self-sufficient, which can only be assured through planned development.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains two major sections. Appendix A is a description of the methodology utilized in the survey. Appendix B is divided into two sections. The first section (1) is a compilation of the responses to all twenty-two questions in the survey instrument. These responses are detailed by county. The tables in the second section (2) present the cross-tabulations of age groups, home locations, and opinion clusters with the same set of questions that were presented in Chapter 3. However, these cross-tabulations are presented in county detail, unlike the previous cross-tabulation tables.

These tables provide information which is more specific and helpful to city and county governmental officials and planners than the tables presented in the main body of the text.

A copy of the survey instrument is included as Exhibit A, a copy of the follow-up survey instrument is included as Exhibit B, and a list of the members of the Tri-County Planning Group is displayed in Exhibit C.

APPENDIX A
METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX ORGANIZATION

This Appendix details methodologies employed in the mail-out survey instrument design, contact strategy, data processing and verification, and the follow-up non-response telephone survey. An analysis of the reliability of the survey data and a comparison between the mail-out survey and the non-response telephone survey (which explores the magnitude of non-response bias) are also presented.

The organization of this Appendix is as follows:

- Survey instrument development
- Contact strategy
- Processing of questionnaires and data verification
- Non-response survey and analysis of non-response bias
- Reliability of the survey data.
- Determination of significant differences between counties

A. Survey Instrument Development

The initial survey instrument was prepared by the contractor with input from the Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group. In subsequent meetings, this initial instrument was reviewed and modified by the contractor as well as by the Tri-County Planning Group. This iterative modification process insured two distinct goals: 1) For the Tri-County Planning Group officials, it guaranteed a functional instrument able to provide useful information for future planning purposes, and 2) For the contractor, it insured a manageable and unbiased instrument that would facilitate data collection within the study constraints.

As the instrument approached final form, it was employed in a pretest of 25 randomly selected households, to not only resolve any outstanding deficiencies, but to determine whether the instrument allowed sufficient latitude for the wide range of responses expected.

The final instrument was accompanied with a cover letter from the Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group which described the purpose of the survey and appealed for cooperation from the respondent. A copy of the final instrument and the cover letter appear in Exhibit A.

B. Contact Strategy

It was determined that 6,685 survey instruments could be mailed to residents of Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties. Consistent with the proposed 100% sample, this number (6,685) of survey instruments were mailed to each household within the Tri-County area via the Post Office's bulk mailing service.

A telephone answering service was also staffed by the contractor for the purpose of providing information on: 1) the goals and/or the content of the questionnaires, and 2) supplying a contact point from which additional questionnaires could be obtained for residents who did not receive questionnaires by mail.

After the survey was prepared and mailed, newspaper ads were run in the following newspapers to inform residents about the survey questionnaires and to disseminate information concerning the final date of acceptance for return of the questionnaire:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| • Carbon County News | • Columbus News |
| • Clark Fork Bonanza | • Big Timber Pioneer |
| • Stillwater News | • Billings Gazette |

The time period allotted for completion and return by Tri-County residents was set at one month.

C. Processing of Questionnaires and Data Verification

As mentioned in the text of this report, 1,553 questionnaires were returned, representing 23.2% of the 6,685 that were mailed out. Table 1 shows the number of survey instruments mailed to each community, the number of survey instruments returned, and the associated proportions. It should be noted that fifty-three (53) of the returned instruments were unable to be identified as to community/county of residence, due to no postmark on the return envelope and the respondents did not answer the zip code question. As a result, the sum of questionnaires returned from each county does not equal the total number of questionnaires returned.

Upon return to the contractor's office, each questionnaire was coded and noted for comments (if any). The coded questionnaires were then submitted for key-punching and verification, after which the data were entered on the University of Utah's Computer Center's Univac 1108 system and submitted to a series of programs developed by John Short & Associates, Inc. designed to:

1. Check ranges of all responses, ensuring that they fell within the limits required by the instrument (i.e., for a yes (1) - no (2) response question; if a (3) was recorded as the answer, it would be out of range).
2. Decode all communities to their respective counties.
3. Provide an on-going monitoring process to note number of surveys returned by city, county, and their associated proportions.
4. Create, maintain, and update file structures for the mail-out survey data to facilitate computer analysis.
5. Produce, in tabular form, the results of the survey.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF RESPONSES TO THE SURVEY BY COUNTY AND COMMUNITY

County and Town	Mailed	Returned	% Returned
Carbon County	3,279	672	20.5%
Bearcreek	44	5	11.4
Belfry	208	26	12.5
Bridger	586	129	22.0
Edgar	84	23	27.4
Fromberg	189	39	20.6
Joliet	531	101	19.0
Luther	28	6	21.4
Red Lodge	1,222	280	22.9
Roberts	326	52	15.9
Roscoe	61	11	18.0
Stillwater County	2,173	553	25.4
Absarokee	423	140	33.1
Columbus	764	210	27.5
Fishtail	104	38	36.5
Molt	90	9	10.0
Park City	445	85	19.1
Rapelje	99	10	10.1
Reedpoint	178	35	19.7
Nye	70	26	37.1
Sweet Grass County	1,233	274	22.2
Big Timber	1,061	251	23.7
Greycliff	46	7	15.2
McLeod	53	4	7.5
Melville	73	12	16.4
Unknown Address Upon Return		53	
TOTAL	6,685	1,552	23.2%

D. Non-Responses Survey and Analysis of Non-Response Bias

A stated purpose of the survey was to gather opinion information to aid the Tri-County Planning Group in formulating and implementing programs to meet the needs of their constituents. The degree to which the opinions obtained by mail-out questionnaires reflect the actual opinions of the Tri-County area becomes an important consideration of this study, since only slightly more than 23% of all questionnaires mailed out were returned. As discussed in this section, a follow-up telephone survey of the non-respondents demonstrated that opinions gathered by the original mail-out questionnaires were, in fact, representative of the opinions of the Tri-County area residents as a whole.

The questions chosen for the non-response telephone survey were chosen on the basis of whether or not they could adequately partition the responding population into distinct opinion clusters, such that testing the distributions of responses in both the mail-out questionnaire and the telephone survey could be performed to detect differences in those distributions. If differences were noted, the representativeness of the mail-out survey would come into question.

The questions chosen (selected from the mail-out questionnaire) were:

Background Question:

4. Length of Time in County: ☐ Less than 1 year
☐ Between 1 and 5 years
☐ Between 5 and 15 years
☐ More than 15 years

Future with no Major Resource Development:

1. Referring back to the population forecasts indicated on the preceeding page, how do you feel about the projected growth in your county?
- ☐ I would like the population to grow faster than projected.
☐ I would like the population to grow by about the amount that is projected.
☐ I would like the population to remain what it is now.
☐ I would like to see a decrease in population.
☐ I don't care how large or small the population is.
4. Should county and city government be actively seeking new industry for the area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Future with Major Resource Development:

14. Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobile homes would be located?

☐ Yes ☐ No

20. Any type of mining industry which will increase employment should be encouraged to locate in this area.

- ☐ Disagree strongly
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Agree strongly

A coding form and the non-respondent questionnaire were designed for use by telephone interviewers. Extensive testing on a small sample of the non-respondents of these two devices was done to resolve semantic ambiguities and other communication deficiencies to ensure relevant data could be obtained. A copy of the non-response questionnaire is included in Exhibit B. In order to provide a 90% confidence interval with .07 tolerance, a total of 480 calls (160 calls to each of the three counties) were made for the non-response telephone survey.

Using data obtained from both the mail-out survey and the non-response telephone survey, the chi-square test for independence was used to test the null hypothesis (for each question) that the proportion in each category was the same for both surveys. The following tables show the count distributions for both the mail-out survey and the non-response telephone survey, as well as the resulting chi-square (χ^2) value and degrees of freedom for Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties.

For all but one question in all three of the counties, the null hypothesis that proportions in each category are the same failed to be rejected at a .01 level of significance ($\alpha = .01$). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is little significant difference between the two samples and that the data generated by the mail-out survey are, in fact, representative of the entire population and accurately reflect their attitudes and opinions. The only question in which the null hypothesis was rejected is Question 1 in Sweet Grass County (Table 4). This difference is probably due to a random error in telephone sample which could be expected in a study of this size.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Responses to the Mail-Out Survey and the Non-Response Survey for Carbon County.

Background Question #4

Responses (years)	less than 1	1-15	5-15	15+
Mail-out survey	42	121	130	345
Non-respondent survey	5	36	18	74

$$\chi^2 = 7.72 \text{ with 3 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$

Question #1: How do you feel about the projected growth in your county?

Responses	Faster	Project	Same	Decrease	Don't Care
Mail-out survey	44	265	244	36	46
Non-respondent survey	7	51	40	3	13

$$\chi^2 = 4.41 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #4: Should County and City Government be actively seeking new industry for the area?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	454	185
Non-respondent survey	83	20

$$\chi^2 = 4.03 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #14: Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobile homes would be located?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	490	153
Non-respondent survey	87	19

$$\chi^2 = 1.77 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #20: Any type of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

Responses	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Agree Strongly
Mail-out survey	104	128	97	243	61
Non-respondent survey	11	19	14	62	11

$$\chi^2 = 9.9 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Responses to the Mail-Out Survey and the Non-Response Follow-Up Survey for Stillwater County.

Background Question #4: Length of time in county

Responses (years)	Less than 1	1-5	5-15	15+
Mail-out survey	22	108	113	290
Non-respondent survey	9	29	23	66

$$\chi^2 = 2.8 \text{ with 3 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #1: How do you feel about the projected growth in your county?

Responses	Faster	Project	Same	Decrease	Don't Care
Mail-out survey	32	230	202	34	37
Non-respondent survey	4	47	47	5	19

$$\chi^2 = 11.4 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #4: Should County and City Government be actively seeking new industry for the area?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	336	207
Non-respondent survey	70	42

$$\chi^2 = .02 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #14: Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobile homes would be located?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	373	166
Non-respondent survey	80	30

$$\chi^2 = .54 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #20: Any type of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

Responses	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Agree Strongly
Mail-out survey	108	105	107	162	51
Non-respondent survey	14	34	19	39	9

$$\chi^2 = 8.18 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Responses for Mail-Out Survey and Non-Response Survey for Sweet Grass County.

Background Question #4: Length of time in county.

Responses (years)	Less than 1	1-5	5-15	15+
Mail-out survey	9	43	53	166
Non-respondent survey	5	19	22	77

$$\chi^2 = .29 \text{ with 3 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #1: How do you feel about the projected growth in your county?

Responses	Faster	Project	Same	Decrease	Don't Care
Mail-out survey	30	124	85	17	20
Non-respondent survey	2	62	33	1	22

$$\chi^2 = 24.79 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #4: Should County and City Government be actively seeking new industry for the area?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	168	103
Non-respondent survey	66	40

$$\chi^2 = .002 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #14: Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobile homes would be located?

Responses	Yes	No
Mail-out survey	192	77
Non-respondent survey	86	15

$$\chi^2 = 2.46 \text{ with 1 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

Question #20: Any type of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

Responses	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Agree Strongly
Mail-out survey	53	42	57	90	17
Non-respondent survey	11	26	16	53	9

$$\chi^2 = 12.85 \text{ with 4 d.f.}$$

Fail to reject H_0 at $\alpha = .01$.

E. Reliability of the Survey Data

In a sample survey in which conclusions are drawn from the responses generated from only a fraction of the total population, an assessment of the reliability of the survey data is necessary. Two important considerations must be addressed in this assessment. First, as discussed above, the magnitude of the non-response bias may have a critical impact on the reliability of the survey data. However, as demonstrated, it appears that for the Beartooth Survey, there is no statistical evidence to support the hypothesis that the responding households are different from the non-responding population; therefore, conclusions drawn from the survey data do, in fact, reflect the opinions and ideas of the Tri-County residents.

The second issue centers on the precision of estimates generated from the survey data, and the degree of confidence that can be placed on inferences derived from that information. The statistical precision of survey estimates is best represented by confidence intervals constructed from the standard errors of those estimates. These confidence intervals, in effect, identify the range in which a particular estimate is most likely to be. Since the emphasis of the survey was to estimate proportions (p) of the population which maintain a particular opinion, the 95% confidence intervals can be approximated in a binominal form as:

$$p \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} \quad (1)$$

where p is the proportion of respondents in a particular opinion category and n refers to the total number of responses to that associated question. To illustrate, the responses to Question #19 have been replicated below:

Question 19: Development of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Disagree Strongly	24.2%	22.4%	26.7%	20.9%
Disagree	34.8	33.2	35.5	38.4
Neither	21.6	24.3	19.3	20.9
Agree	16.5	17.5	14.8	17.1
Agree Strongly	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
# of Responses	1,465	617	535	263

Suppose that the researcher is interested in the percentage of respondents who tend to agree with this statement, and the confidence interval surrounding that estimate. The procedure would be to first add the proportions that "agree" and "agree strongly" with the statement and then calculate the bounds as per equation (1). For example, for the Tri-County area as a whole, the estimated confidence interval would be:

$$.194 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(.194)(.806)}{1465}} = .194 \pm .020$$

Therefore, it is estimated that between 17.4% and 21.4% of the population in the Tri-County area feel that resource development will not affect them. For individual counties, the confidence intervals for this question are:

- Carbon $20.1 \pm 3.2 = 16.9\% \text{ to } 23.3\%$
- Stillwater $18.5 \pm 3.3 = 15.2\% \text{ to } 21.8\%$
- Sweet Grass $19.8 \pm 4.8 = 15.0\% \text{ to } 24.6\%$

Note that the confidence intervals are dependent on both the level of (p) and the total number of responses (n). Table 5 has been included which indicates the relevant ranges of the confidence intervals for each of the counties and for varying levels of the estimated proportions. From that table, it can be seen that the largest confidence interval (i.e., the least precise estimate) is found in the situations where the sample is evenly divided over an issue (i.e., $p = .5$). With this information, it can be generalized that the opinions of the Tri-County residents, expressed in proportions, lie within 1.1% to 2.5% of the estimated proportions with a 95% confidence.

Table 5: Approximate 95% Confidence Intervals for the Beartooth Tri-County Survey Data

	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
returns	1,552	672	553	274
estimated p				
.05	$\pm .011$	$\pm .016$	$\pm .018$	$\pm .026$
.10	$\pm .015$	$\pm .023$	$\pm .025$	$\pm .036$
.15	$\pm .018$	$\pm .027$	$\pm .030$	$\pm .042$
.20	$\pm .020$	$\pm .030$	$\pm .033$	$\pm .047$
.25	$\pm .022$	$\pm .033$	$\pm .036$	$\pm .051$
.30	$\pm .023$	$\pm .035$	$\pm .038$	$\pm .054$
.35	$\pm .024$	$\pm .036$	$\pm .040$	$\pm .056$
.40	$\pm .024$	$\pm .037$	$\pm .041$	$\pm .058$
.45	$\pm .025$	$\pm .038$	$\pm .041$	$\pm .059$
.50	$\pm .025$	$\pm .038$	$\pm .042$	$\pm .059$

Source: Calculated for each county as: $1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$

Where p refers to the estimated proportions
n represents the number of returns

F. Determination of Significant Differences Between Counties

The comparison of the proportion of responses between two counties or groups is an important consideration in determining whether expectations and desires are significantly different between the sample strata. The following discussion addresses itself to the difference in two proportions, specifically, to the derivation of the confidence interval to compare two sample proportions.

The 95% confidence interval for the difference in proportions is defined as:

$$(p_A - p_B) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p_A(1-p_A)}{n_A} + \frac{p_B(1-p_B)}{n_B}}$$

where:

p_A = the proportion of respondents, from county or group A, who picked a given response to a survey question.

p_B = the proportion of respondents, from county or group B, who picked a given response to the same survey question.

n_A = the number of respondents to the survey question from county or group A.

n_B = the number of respondents to the survey question from county or group B.

As an example, consider the null hypothesis ($H_0: p_A = p_B$) for those individuals (from Carbon (A) and Stillwater (B) Counties) that would like to see the population grow faster than projected (refer to Table 10, Chapter 2, p.10). To test the null hypothesis, whether there is a significant difference between those respondents that would like the population to grow faster than projected from Carbon (6.9%) and Stillwater (6.0%) the following confidence interval is computed:

$$\begin{aligned} & (.0069 - .006) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{.069(.931)}{635} + \frac{.06(.94)}{535}} \\ & = .009 \pm .0201 = -.0192 \text{ to } .0210 \\ & = -1.92\% \text{ to } 2.1\% \text{ (95\% confidence interval)} \end{aligned}$$

Since 95% of the observed differences will fall between -1.92% and 2.1%, and this interval contains zero (0) differences, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the sample proportions are equal and any differences detected in this case are attributable to random error.

As an alternative example, consider the observed differences between Sweet Grass and Stillwater County for the same question. Similarly, the null hypothesis, that the proportion of respondents in Sweet Grass County (A) and Stillwater County (B), desiring population growth faster than projected, are the same. The confidence

interval, then is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (.109 - .06) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{.109(.891)}{276} + \frac{.06(.94)}{535}} \\
 & = .049 \pm .0417 = .0073 \text{ to } .0907 \\
 & = .73\% \text{ to } 9.07\% \text{ (95\% confidence interval)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since 95% of the observed differences will fall between .73% and 9.07%, and this interval does not contain zero (0) difference, we reject the hypothesis that the observed differences in proportion are equal and assume the difference is "real" and not a result of random error.

Table 6 provides a quick reference method of determining whether or not an observed difference between counties is significant or not. The left column is the proportion of responses of either of the applicable counties. The right column, then, is the number of percentage points that the other county can differ without significance. It should be noted that these tables were derived using $n_{\text{Carbon}} = 672$, $n_{\text{Stillwater}} = 553$, and $n_{\text{Sweet Grass}} = 274$. Since these values of n may not be the actual values for a given question or for between other strata, the contractor suggests that if the question is of particular importance, the more rigorous approach be used similar to the preceding two examples, using the approximate n value.

Approximate allowable percentage points before a difference in proportions between the two counties is significant at $\alpha = .05$.

TABLE 6

CARBON/STILLWATER		STILLWATER/SWEET GRASS		SWEET GRASS/CARBON	
Proportion	Allowable Range	Proportion	Allowable Range	Proportion	Allowable Range
5- 9%	± 3%	4- 6%	± 3%	4-10%	± 4%
10-17	± 4	7-11	± 4	11-16	± 5
18-29	± 5	12-17	± 5	17-24	± 6
30-70	± 6	18-26	± 6	25-75	± 7
71-82	± 5	27-42	± 7	76-83	± 6
83-90	± 4	43-57	± 8	84-89	± 5
91-95	± 3	58-73	± 7	90-96	± 4
		74-82	± 6		
		83-88	± 5		
		89-93	± 4		
		94-96	± 3		

APPENDIX B

SECTION I

Table 1: Percent Distribution of the Attitudes Toward Projected Growth.

Attitude Category	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Faster than Projected	7.4	6.9	6.0	10.9
Grow as Expected	43.0	41.7	43.0	44.9
Remain the Same	36.4	38.4	37.8	30.8
Decrease from Present	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.2
Do Not Care	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,496	635	535	276

Table 2: Percent Distribution of Desired Type of People Who Move in the Area.

Attitude Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Live & Work in County	72.9	72.2	70.2	81.2
Live in County, Work in Other	4.7	5.8	5.0	1.8
Come for Rec.	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8
No Difference	17.8	17.3	20.3	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,507	641	543	271

Table 3: Percent Distribution of Alternatives to Inadequate Capacity of Systems.

Attitude Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Raise Taxes	24.3	23.2	21.1	33.2
No Tax Increase	7.7	7.7	7.0	8.2
Influx be Self-Sufficient	46.3	46.2	49.2	42.2
Limit Growth	21.7	22.9	22.7	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,448	612	516	268

Table 4: Percent Distribution Attitudes Toward Government Seeking Industry.

Response Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	66.0	71.0	61.9	62.0
No	34.0	29.0	38.1	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,505	639	543	271

Table 5: Percent Distribution of the Types of Industry Favored:

Industry	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Heavy Industry	2.5	3.8	1.5	1.6
Light Industry	30.3	27.4	31.0	38.9
Agriculture Related	35.6	32.7	38.3	35.7
Mining Industry	23.7	27.4	23.8	14.3
Commercial Recreation	7.9	8.7	5.4	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	730	318	261	126

Table 6: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Location of Development

Industry	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Near County Seat	34.2	26.6	33.9	56.2
Near Other County Towns	27.1	33.7	25.3	11.5
Along Highways	9.9	10.4	9.5	8.8
Dispersed in Rural	28.8	29.3	31.3	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,286	563	451	226

Table 7: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Government Concerns

Category	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Incr. Employment	78.1	79.6	77.2	75.2
Incr. Tax Base	21.9	20.4	22.8	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,293	564	460	226

Table 8: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Lifestyle and Jobs

Statement	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Lifestyle Priority	66.9	66.2	69.2	64.5
Jobs Priority	33.1	33.8	30.8	35.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,428	610	507	262

Table 9: Percent Distribution of Reasons for Living in the Tri-County Area.

Reasons	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Lifestyle	28.5	26.4	29.3	30.1
Brought Up	15.0	14.2	13.9	17.9
Job	24.7	27.3	21.7	26.8
Raise Children	8.6	7.5	10.2	7.7
Hunt & Fish	1.5	1.8	0.8	2.4
Recreation Areas	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.3
Business	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6
Friendly	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.6
Away from Urban	8.3	9.8	8.6	4.1
Clean Air	4.1	3.3	5.9	2.1
Other	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,331	549	488	246

Table 10: Percent Distribution of Which Recreation Activities Would Like More of.

Activities	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Fishing Access Sites	16.7	15.2	18.6	14.7
Hunting Access Sites	8.6	6.8	9.7	10.7
Hiking Trails	6.2	6.8	6.5	4.9
Jeep Roads	3.1	2.6	1.9	7.6
Picnic Sites	6.3	4.8	8.0	7.1
Parks	14.4	14.0	15.6	12.9
Toddler Parks	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
Horseshoes, Tennis, Softball	26.9	7.7	8.0	4.0
Teens & Senior Citizens	21.2	21.8	20.1	20.0
Comm. Recreation	4.8	6.0	3.5	4.9
Swimming Pools	6.2	9.0	1.7	5.8
Other	5.5	4.6	5.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,285	547	463	225

Table 11: Percent Distribution of Desired Type of Development

Type	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Second Home Development	11.8	11.7	13.6	9.3
Comm. Recreation	13.0	12.6	10.8	16.9
Light Industry	45.7	42.8	47.0	49.4
Mining Industry	23.3	27.2	22.0	17.3
Other	6.2	5.7	6.6	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,272	540	455	237

Table 12: Percent Distribution of Types of Mines Favored by Area

Type	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Underground	35.2	43.9	32.1	23.3
Surface	10.3	10.9	8.5	13.3
With Mill/ Concentration	16.7	13.5	19.8	17.9
With Smelting	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.4
Energy Related	34.0	39.7	29.7	28.7
All of the Above	14.5	15.6	12.4	16.1
No Mining	24.2	18.6	28.3	28.3
# of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

Table 13: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Location of New Miners.

Location	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Existing Communities	60.5	68.3	45.2	71.2
New Community	27.9	18.5	43.7	20.2
Random Develop.	11.6	13.2	11.1	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,415	606	515	243

Table 14: Percent Distribution of the Support of Strict Zoning by Area.

Response	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	72.3	76.2	69.2	71.4
No	27.7	23.8	30.8	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,504	643	539	269

Table 15: Percent Distribution Toward Other Land Use Regulations

Attitude	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Yes	38.0	38.3	41.1	33.5
No	40.0	40.3	39.4	39.5
Don't Know	22.0	21.4	19.5	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,493	637	538	266

Table 16: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Influencing Growth

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Limit the # of People	39.9	39.0	43.6	35.1
Encourage Growth	23.7	24.0	20.8	27.1
No Influence on Growth	36.4	37.0	35.6	37.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,461	620	528	262

Table 17: Percent Distribution of Alternatives for a Larger Tax Base.

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Reduction in Mill Levy	47.4	47.8	45.5	48.3
Improvement in Services	41.3	39.3	44.0	42.1
Add'l Services	11.3	12.9	10.5	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,421	598	514	259

Table 18: Percent Distribution of Preferred Additional Services

Type of Service	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Recreation Facilities for Teens/Senior Citizens	8.9	11.4	7.1	8.4
Public Health	15.1	17.5	13.1	15.3
Law Enforcement	8.1	7.8	7.1	9.3
Academic Programs	13.7	13.7	13.1	13.5
Athletic Programs	14.1	12.7	17.8	8.4
New Roads	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4
Road Maint.	9.8	10.2	9.1	11.2
Soc. Services	17.1	14.9	19.2	18.1
Other	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.5
No Additional	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3
Total	9.4	7.0	10.5	11.6
# of Responses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1,202	498	449	215

Table 19: Development of Mineral Resources Will Not Affect Me One Way or the Other

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Disagree Strongly	24.2	22.4	26.7	20.9
Disagree	34.8	33.2	35.5	38.4
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	21.6	24.3	19.3	20.9
Agree	16.5	17.5	14.8	17.1
Agree Strongly	2.9	2.6	3.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,465	617	535	263

Table 20: Percent Distribution of Attitudes Toward Any Mining

Attitudes	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Disagree Strongly	18.8	16.4	20.3	20.5
Disagree	19.0	20.2	19.7	16.2
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	18.6	15.4	20.0	22.0
Agree	34.6	38.4	30.4	34.7
Agree Strongly	9.0	9.6	9.6	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Responses	1,475	633	533	259

Table 21: Percent Distribution About Likes Associated with Mining

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Incr. Employment	52.6	60.2	53.6	52.0
Broader Tax Base	50.6	54.8	45.5	51.3
New People-New Culture	11.9	13.5	10.1	13.6
Incr. Business	40.6	41.2	40.7	39.8
Supply Nation With Materials	31.5	33.0	30.3	31.5
Incr. Roads for Recreation	7.9	8.0	5.8	12.2
More Jobs for Children	38.0	37.3	37.8	39.8
Utilization of Hospitals	18.3	13.9	16.0	35.1
Other	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.0
Nothing	19.9	16.1	23.5	21.1
# of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

Table 22: Percent Distribution about Fears Associated with Mining.

Categories	Tri-County Area	Carbon County	Stillwater County	Sweet Grass County
Changed Lifestyle	28.7	24.2	33.5	28.7
Crime	60.8	56.8	65.4	59.9
Overcrowded Schools	48.1	43.9	51.9	50.2
Limited Recreation	17.4	15.9	20.2	15.8
Tax Increase	27.9	26.1	28.6	29.4
Change in Voting	9.5	7.7	11.7	9.3
Growth Problems	44.7	45.9	42.9	45.5
Deterioration of Air and Water	50.5	51.4	52.3	44.4
Other	3.4	2.9	3.2	5.4
No Fear	14.3	16.2	12.1	14.0
# of Responses	1,548	660	555	279

APPENDIX B

SECTION II

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Table 21 - Attitudes Toward Growth by Age and Area

AGE GROUPS	INCREASE FASTER				SAME AS PROJECTED				REMAIN THE SAME				DECREASE				DON'T CARE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	2.9%	3.0%	4.3%	0.0%	18.2%	42.4%	30.4%	22.2%	14.1%	18.5%	39.1%	55.6%	13.2%	6.1%	21.7%	22.2%	1.5%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
25-54	9.5	8.0	8.1	14.0	43.8	42.0	43.8	48.0	35.3	39.1	36.0	28.7	6.3	7.1	6.7	4.0	5.0	3.8	5.3	5.3
55+	5.3	5.5	3.8	8.3	43.1	42.1	42.8	44.4	16.5	37.4	38.9	29.6	5.0	4.0	4.8	7.4	10.1	11.0	9.6	10.2

Table 24 — Attitudes Toward In Migrants by Age and Area

AGE GROUP	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY				LIVE IN COUNTY, WORK IN OTHER COUNTY				IN COUNTY FOR RECREATION				NO DIFFERENCE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	70.4%	61.8%	72.0%	100%	7.0%	8.8%	8.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%	4.0%	0.0%	19.7%	26.5%	16.0%	0.0%
25-54	73.7	74.8	68.1	84.5	5.4	5.8	6.0	3.4	4.5	5.8	4.3	3.4	16.4	13.7	21.6	8.8
55+	72.6	71.7	72.1	76.4	4.8	5.8	4.3	0.0	4.7	3.3	5.1	6.6	18.9	19.2	19.5	17.0

Table 25 Attitudes Toward Straining System Capacity by Age and Area

AGE GROUP	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING				NO INCREASE IN TAXES EVEN IF LESS QUALITY				INFLOW BE SELF-SUFFICIENT				LIMIT GROWTH			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	26.5%	34.4%	20.8%	11.1%	2.9%	3.1%	4.2%	0.0%	36.8%	37.5%	37.5%	22.2%	33.8%	35.0%	37.5%	66.7%
25-54	26.6	24.8	23.1	35.9	6.5	5.3	5.4	9.0	45.1	46.4	48.0	41.4	21.8	23.5	23.5	13.8
55+	21.0	19.7	17.8	33.3	9.9	10.8	9.1	8.6	49.4	47.9	53.5	43.8	19.8	21.6	19.8	14.3

Table 26 : Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Age and Area

AGE GROUPS	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	69.6%	81.8%	56.0%	50.0%	30.4%	18.2%	44.0%	50.0%
25-54	65.7	69.8	62.3	64.2	34.3	30.2	37.7	35.8
55+	66.4	70.3	63.2	62.3	33.6	29.7	36.8	37.7

Table 27 . Attitudes Toward Desired Industry by Age and Area

AGE GROUPS	HEAVY INDUSTRY				LIGHT INDUSTRY				AGRICULTURAL				MINING				COMMERCIAL RECREATION			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	15.8%	9.1%	40.0%	52.6%	47.4%	54.5%	60.0%	18.4%	31.6%	9.1%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	27.3%	0.0%
25-54	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	35.8	34.9	38.2	37.5	36.0	32.9	35.3	41.7	16.3	17.8	17.6	9.7	9.2	11.6	5.9	8.3
55+	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	21.3	25.9	43.5	33.8	32.6	38.9	26.1	31.8	34.8	32.4	19.6	6.0	6.4	2.8	10.9

Table 28: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Age and Area
(Continued on Next Page)

AGE GROUPS	UNDERGROUND				SURFACE				WITH MILL/CONCENTRATION				WITH SMELTER			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	34.7	40.0	36.0	22.2	12.5	14.3	12.0	0.0	12.5	17.1	8.0	0.0	5.6	11.4	0.0	0.0
25-54	34.2	43.4	32.3	21.2	9.1	10.7	4.9	13.9	17.6	12.9	22.2	18.5	3.0	3.5	2.1	3.3
55+	37.2	46.1	31.4	26.2	11.1	10.6	11.8	12.8	15.9	13.4	17.7	20.2	5.4	3.5	7.3	6.4

Table 28: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Age and Area

AGE GROUPS	ENERGY RELATED				ALL TYPES				NO MINING			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	36.1%	37.1%	36.0%	33.3%	4.2%	5.7%	0.0%	11.1%	40.3%	34.3%	44.0%	55.6%
25-54	31.8	36.5	29.9	35.2	13.6	14.5	11.1	15.9	28.7	23.6	31.3	33.8
55+	37.2	43.7	30.0	33.0	16.7	17.6	15.5	17.4	17.2	12.6	22.7	18.3

Table 29 : Attitudes Toward Location of New Miners by Age and Area

AGE GROUPS	EXISTING COMMUNITIES				NEW COMMUNITY				RANDOM DEVELOPMENT			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	56.5%	52.9%	50.0%	87.5%	23.2%	23.5%	29.2%	12.5%	20.3%	23.5%	20.8%	0.0%
25-54	63.7	69.2	51.6	73.7	24.1	17.7	37.1	14.6	12.1	13.0	11.3	11.7
55+	57.7	70.3	37.1	65.6	33.1	18.8	53.8	29.0	9.3	10.9	9.1	5.4

Table 30 : Attitudes Toward Strict Zoning for Controlling Growth by Age and Area

AGE GROUP	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
18-24	65.3%	68.6%	68.0%	66.7%	34.7%	31.4%	32.0%	33.3%
25-54	73.2	77.7	69.8	72.5	26.8	22.3	30.2	27.5
55+	71.4	75.5	66.8	70.2	28.6	24.5	33.2	29.8

Table 31 Attitudes Toward Expected Growth by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	INCREASE FASTER				SAME AS PROJECTED				REMAIN THE SAME				DECREASE				DON'T CARE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	4.7%	3.1%	6.9%	2.5%	31.0%	30.2%	33.1%	26.2%	46.1%	49.7%	43.4%	47.5%	10.1%	10.7%	9.0%	11.2%	8.1%	6.3%	7.6%	12.5%
Rural Non Farm	9.6	5.8	9.8	20.0	47.6	49.3	47.5	44.0	33.7	34.8	36.1	24.0	4.8	8.7	1.6	0.0	4.2	1.4	4.9	12.0
Outskirts	7.1	10.0	0.0	20.0	49.4	52.5	48.6	40.0	31.8	27.5	37.1	30.0	4.7	2.5	8.6	0.0	7.1	7.5	5.7	10.0
City or Town	7.9	8.1	5.6	11.1	48.5	46.4	46.8	55.6	32.0	34.4	34.3	23.0	4.4	3.0	5.6	5.9	7.2	8.1	7.7	4.4

Table 32 Attitudes Toward In Migrants by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY				LIVE IN COUNTY, WORK IN OTHER				IN COUNTY FOR RECREATION				NO DIFFERENCE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	74.3%	75.7%	72.2%	77.2%	4.3%	5.3%	4.2%	3.8%	5.5%	4.6%	6.3%	6.3%	15.9%	14.5%	17.4%	12.7%
Rural Non Farm	67.9	63.8	66.7	88.0	6.0	10.1	3.2	0.0	4.2	4.3	3.2	4.0	22.0	21.7	27.0	8.0
Outskirts	68.2	71.8	63.9	70.0	3.5	5.1	2.8	0.0	4.7	2.6	5.6	10.0	23.5	20.5	27.8	20.0
Town or City	73.1	72.2	69.3	81.8	4.8	5.2	6.3	0.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	17.7	17.7	20.5	12.9

Table 33 Attitudes Toward Straining System Capacity by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING				NO INCREASE IN TAX EVEN IF LESS QUALITY				INFLOW TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT				LIMIT GROWTH			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	10.2%	7.2%	11.3%	13.3%	10.5%	9.2%	9.2%	18.7%	56.5%	60.8%	55.3%	50.7%	22.8%	22.9%	24.1%	17.3%
Rural Non Farm	31.5	29.9	33.8	28.0	4.8	4.5	7.7	0.0	42.3	43.3	43.1	48.0	21.4	22.4	15.4	24.0
Outskirts	26.6	27.8	18.2	50.0	6.3	8.3	6.1	0.0	46.8	47.2	48.5	40.0	20.3	16.7	27.3	10.0
Town or City	30.3	28.8	25.4	42.4	6.7	7.1	5.8	6.1	41.6	39.9	47.9	34.8	21.4	24.1	20.8	16.7

Table 34 : Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	56.4%	59.1%	58.7%	46.8%	43.6%	40.9%	41.3%	53.2%
Rural Non-Farm	63.5	62.7	62.5	64.0	36.5	37.3	37.5	36.0
Outskirts of Town	69.0	82.5	51.4	80.0	31.0	17.5	48.6	20.0
City or Town	71.0	75.7	66.0	67.9	29.0	24.3	34.0	32.1

Table 15 Attitudes Toward Desired Industry by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	HEAVY INDUSTRY				LIGHT INDUSTRY				AGRICULTURAL				MINING				COMMERCIAL RECREATION			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	24%	29%	18%	32%	17%	17%	19%	16%	55%	51%	51%	67%	21%	25%	23%	9%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Rural Non Farm	24	29	29	00	32	31	37	22	32	31	31	44	17	17	17	22	15	17	11	11
Outskirts of Town	49	00	56	14	29	25	27	42	36	43	44	00	19	18	16	28	9	12	5	14
City or Town	24	45	08	00	37	32	37	50	26	24	30	22	25	28	27	14	8	9	3	12

Table 36: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Home Location and Area (Continued on Next Page)

HOME LOCATION	UNDERGROUND				SURFACE				WITH MILL/CONCENTRATION				WITH SMELTER			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
RURAL FARM	33.3%	45.9%	33.1%	12.2%	7.8%	8.2%	5.4%	11.0%	12.1%	9.4%	16.2%	8.5%	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%	2.4%
RURAL NON-FARM	35.9	44.9	32.3	24.0	12.9	14.5	9.2	20.0	18.8	17.4	23.1	12.0	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.0
OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN	36.8	37.5	37.8	30.0	11.5	12.5	8.1	20.0	14.9	17.5	10.8	20.0	3.4	0.0	2.7	20.0
CITY OR TOWN	36.8	44.0	31.0	29.6	10.6	10.6	9.8	12.6	19.5	14.0	23.1	26.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4

Table 36: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	ENERGY RELATED				ALL TYPES				NON-ENERGY RELATED			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
RURAL FARM	30.1%	34.6%	27.7%	23.2%	15.1%	15.2%	12.2%	20.7%	30.8%	23.9%	31.1%	22.2%
RURAL NON-FARM	32.9	30.4	33.8	32.0	9.4	11.6	7.7	8.0	28.2	27.5	23.2	11.0
OUTSKIRTS OF TOWN	40.2	60.0	24.3	20.0	14.9	15.0	8.1	40.0	20.7	15.0	17.0	11.1
CITY OR TOWN	35.3	40.6	30.6	30.4	14.4	16.3	13.3	11.9	20.7	15.4	26.3	23.0

Table37 : Attitudes Toward Location of New Miners by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	EXISTING COMMUNITIES				NEW COMMUNITY				RANDOM DEVELOPMENT			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	60.1%	66.0%	43.4%	73.2%	31.6%	23.1%	50.0%	19.7%	8.2%	10.9%	6.6%	7.0%
Rural Non-Farm	53.8	66.1	37.1	62.5	27.8	11.3	48.4	20.8	18.4	22.6	14.5	16.7
Outskirts of Town	62.3	77.8	41.9	70.0	26.0	8.3	48.4	20.0	11.7	13.9	9.7	10.0
City or Town	62.1	68.7	48.1	71.8	26.3	19.0	38.6	22.2	11.6	12.3	13.3	6.0

Table38 : Attitudes Toward Strict Zoning for Controlling Growth by Home Location and Area

HOME LOCATION	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Rural Farm	63.6%	68.4%	61.9%	56.8%	36.4%	31.6%	38.1%	43.2%
Rural Non-Farm	74.1	73.9	76.6	68.2	25.6	26.1	23.4	31.8
Outskirts of Town	60.0	60.5	59.5	60.0	40.0	39.5	40.5	40.0
City or Town	79.8	83.4	73.2	84.0	20.2	16.6	26.8	16.0

Table 32 Attitudes Toward In-Migrants by Opinion Clusters and Area

CLUSTERS	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY				LIVE IN COUNTY WORK IN OTHER				COME TO COUNTY FOR RECREATION				MAKES NO DIFFERENCE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	24.3%	81.4%	59.4%	82.8%	2.8%	4.7%	3.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	3.1%	6.9%	20.2%	14.0%	34.4%	10.3%
SPECIFIED	77.0	74.2	76.4	86.8	4.3	5.8	4.4	0.8	2.4	3.1	1.3	2.5	16.3	16.9	17.8	9.9
SAME	75.0	76.2	70.2	84.3	5.6	5.4	7.1	2.4	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.0	12.6	11.7	15.7	7.2
DECREASE	64.0	55.6	69.7	66.7	8.1	13.9	3.0	6.7	15.1	13.9	18.2	13.3	12.8	16.7	9.1	13.3
DON'T CARE	46.7	50.0	43.2	50.0	1.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.7	5.0	49.5	47.7	51.4	45.0

Table 40 Attitudes Toward Straining System Capacity by Opinion Clusters and Area

	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING				NO INCREASE IN TAX EVEN IF LESS QUALITY				INFLUX TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT				LIMIT GROWTH			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	42.5%	36.6%	45.2%	44.8%	13.2%	19.5%	6.5%	10.3%	43.4%	41.5%	48.4%	44.8%	0.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
SPECIFIED	33.5	34.3	26.7	44.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	4.2	52.5	52.0	58.5	44.1	7.8	7.5	8.3	6.8
SAME	11.7	10.1	10.3	19.8	6.9	5.3	6.5	12.3	42.4	44.1	43.5	35.8	39.0	40.5	39.7	32.1
DECREASE	3.4	3.0	5.9	0.0	10.3	18.2	2.9	11.8	25.3	18.2	29.4	35.3	60.9	60.6	61.8	52.9
DON'T CARE	27.6	19.5	39.4	30.0	12.2	9.8	12.1	10.0	50.0	53.7	45.5	55.0	10.2	17.1	3.0	5.0

Table 41 : Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Opinion Clusters and Area

CATEGORIES	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	95.5%	97.7%	96.9%	90.0%	4.5%	2.3%	3.1%	10.0%
SPECIFIED	82.0	88.2	76.5	79.5	18.0	11.8	23.5	20.5
SAME	47.0	53.8	45.2	33.7	53.0	46.2	54.8	66.2
DECREASE	12.5	13.9	12.1	12.5	87.5	86.1	87.9	87.5
DON'T CARE	74.0	79.1	70.3	70.0	26.0	20.9	29.7	30.0

Table 42: Attitudes Toward Desired Industry by Opinion Cluster's and Area

	HEAVY INDUSTRY				LIGHT INDUSTRY				AGRICULTURAL				MINING				COMMERCIAL RECREATION			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
CLUSTERS																				
FASTER	5 2%	8 3%	5 3%	0 0%	36 2%	37 5%	26 3%	58 3%	10 3%	8 3%	10 5%	0 0%	36 2%	33 3%	52 6%	25 0%	12 1%	12 5%	5 3%	16 7%
SPECIFIED	2 0	2 0	1 7	3 0	38 6	33 8	43 1	45 5	28 4	25 7	30 2	30 3	22 6	29 1	20 7	9 1	8 4	9 5	4 3	12 1
SAME	2 2	4 5	0 0	0 0	21 7	21 6	17 9	31 3	52 2	47 7	56 0	56 3	17 8	18 9	20 2	9 4	6 1	7 2	6 0	3 1
DECREASE	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	81 8	66 7	91 7	75 0	13 6	16 7	8 3	25 0	4 5	16 7	0 0	0 0
DO NOT CARE	3 6	4 8	5 0	0 0	20 0	9 5	40 0	9 1	29 1	28 6	20 0	36 4	40 0	52 4	30 0	45 5	7 3	4 8	5 0	9 1

Table 43: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Opinion Clusters and Area (Continued on Next Page)

CLUSTERS	UNDERGROUND				SURFACE				WITH MILL/CONCENT.				WITH SMELTER			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	45.0%	54.5%	40.6%	40.0%	17.1%	18.2%	9.4%	26.7%	29.7%	25.0%	34.4%	30.0%	11.7%	13.6%	6.3%	13.3%
SPECIFIED	40.8	49.1	40.0	27.4	11.5	11.7	9.1	15.3	22.7	17.0	28.3	25.0	4.3	3.0	6.1	3.2
SAME	31.6	42.6	26.2	14.1	6.1	7.0	5.4	5.9	8.5	9.0	9.9	4.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.2
DECREASE	18.9	25.0	20.6	5.9	5.6	2.8	8.8	5.9	3.3	2.8	2.9	5.9	2.2	2.8	0.0	5.9
DON'T CARE	25.2	21.7	29.7	30.0	16.8	17.4	13.5	20.0	17.8	6.5	27.0	25.0	4.7	0.0	8.1	10.0

Table 43: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Opinion Clusters and Area

CLUSTERS	ENERGY RELATED				ALL TYPES				NO MINING			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	43.2%	43.2%	50.0%	40.0%	36.9%	45.5%	31.3%	33.3%	5.4%	4.5%	6.3%	6.7%
SPECIFIED	41.6	54.3	32.6	27.4	15.5	14.7	17.4	14.5	14.0	7.9	16.5	21.0
SAME	27.2	29.9	23.8	27.1	6.6	8.2	4.5	8.2	36.0	29.9%	39.6	42.4
DECREASE	7.8	5.6	5.9	17.6	6.7	11.1	0.0	11.8	68.9	63.9	70.6	76.5
DON'T CARE	36.4	32.6	45.9	35.0	30.8	32.6	21.6	40.0	10.3	8.7	16.2	0.0

Table 44 : Attitude Toward Location of New Miners by Opinion Cluster and Area

CLUSTER	EXISTING COMMUNITY				NEW COMMUNITY				RANDOM DEVELOPMENT			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	68.3%	70.7%	54.8%	76.0%	15.8%	9.8%	29.0%	12.0%	15.8%	19.5%	16.1%	12.0%
SPECIFIED	62.8	71.3	49.1	71.4	23.4	12.4	40.0	17.0	13.8	16.3	10.9	11.6
SAME	58.5	67.6	41.4	70.7	33.1	23.4	48.9	24.0	8.5	9.0	9.7	5.3
DECREASE	48.1	42.4	45.2	61.5	46.8	51.5	48.4	38.5	5.1	6.1	6.5	0.0
DON'T CARE	60.0	67.5	36.7	75.0	25.6	20.0	40.0	18.8	14.4	12.5	23.3	6.3

Table 45 : Attitudes Toward Strict Zoning for Controlling Growth by Opinion Clusters and Area

CLUSTER	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
FASTER	71.6%	67.4%	75.0%	75.9%	28.4%	32.6%	25.0%	24.1%
SPECIFIED	74.1	78.9	68.1	79.5	25.9	21.1	31.9	20.5
SOME	73.4	78.7	70.5	63.0	26.6	21.3	29.5	37.0
DECREASE	79.1	82.4	75.8	75.0	20.9	17.6	24.2	25.0
DON'T CARE	50.5	60.0	47.2	38.9	49.5	40.0	52.8	61.1

Table 46. Attitudes Toward Growth by Income and Area

INCOME	INCREASE FASTER				SAME AS PROJECTED				REMAIN THE SAME				DECREASE				DON'T CARE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	5.6	6.1	4.6	5.3	32.7	31.6	33.6	34.7	44.6	43.4	47.3	45.3	7.6	7.7	7.6	6.7	9.5	11.2	6.9	8.0
\$8,000-\$16,000	7.6	8.3	6.7	6.6	48.7	45.7	47.3	57.5	32.7	35.8	33.0	26.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.7	7.6	3.8
\$16,000-\$24,000	8.7	4.9	7.4	20.0	46.2	49.5	44.4	41.8	31.6	35.0	35.2	18.2	6.5	4.9	7.4	9.1	6.9	5.8	5.6	10.9
\$24,000+	8.1	6.9	4.3	16.7	48.5	55.2	45.7	37.5	34.6	34.5	34.8	37.5	3.7	1.7	6.5	4.2	5.1	1.7	8.7	4.2

Table 47 Attitudes Toward Type of In Migrant by Income and Area

INCOME	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY				LIVE IN COUNTY, WORK IN OTHER COUNTY				IN COUNTY FOR COMMERCIAL RECREATION				NO DIFFERENCE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	75.2	73.1	75.2	80.8	5.6	6.2	6.8	2.7	4.7	4.1	4.5	6.8	14.5	16.6	13.5	9.6
\$8,000-\$16,000	76.3	75.1	73.2	84.9	4.9	7.4	3.9	0.9	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.8	14.6	12.8	18.9	10.4
\$16,000-\$24,000	69.1	76.9	63.0	75.9	3.6	1.9	5.6	1.9	4.0	3.8	2.8	5.6	23.3	17.3	28.7	16.7
\$24,000+	63.6	51.7	63.8	91.7	4.3	6.7	4.3	0.0	8.6	10.0	10.6	4.2	23.6	31.7	21.3	4.2

Table 48. Attitudes Toward Straining System Capacity by Income and Area

INCOME	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING				NO INCREASE IN TAXES EVEN IF LESS QUALITY				INFLUX BE SELF-SUFFICIENT				LIMIT GROWTH			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	19.0	13.7	23.8	26.8	11.4	12.0	12.3	5.6	38.7	41.0	33.6	40.8	30.9	33.3	30.3	26.8
\$8,000-\$16,000	24.3	23.5	20.6	32.1	6.7	6.9	4.9	10.4	49.5	48.2	53.8	46.2	19.5	21.5	20.6	11.3
\$16,000-\$24,000	30.5	34.3	23.1	40.7	6.4	5.1	5.8	7.4	45.1	47.5	47.1	38.9	18.0	13.1	24.0	13.0
\$24,000+	29.0	33.9	17.0	43.5	5.8	1.7	8.5	8.7	50.7	50.8	61.7	30.4	14.5	13.6	12.8	17.4

Table 49: Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Income and Area

INCOME	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	63.5	72.9	53.8	52.8	36.5	27.1	46.2	47.2
\$8,000-\$16,000	67.7	69.9	67.0	64.8	32.3	30.1	33.0	35.2
\$16,000-\$24,000	67.5	74.3	60.6	69.1	32.5	25.7	39.4	30.9
\$24,000+	64.8	68.9	64.6	58.3	35.2	31.1	35.4	41.7

Table 50 Attitudes Toward Desired Industry by Income and Area

INCOME	HEAVY INDUSTRY				LIGHT INDUSTRY				AGRICULTURAL				MINING				COMMERCIAL RECREATION			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	3.8	6.5	0.0	3.3	19.3	17.8	19.1	30.0	41.5	32.7	50.0	46.7	31.1	38.3	27.9	13.3	4.2	4.7	2.9	6.7
\$8,000-\$16,000	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.9	37.5	32.0	38.0	50.9	33.1	32.0	34.3	32.1	19.3	24.6	19.4	7.5	8.1	9.0	6.5	7.5
\$16,000-\$24,000	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	34.6	38.0	32.1	37.5	37.6	38.0	39.3	37.5	17.3	14.0	23.2	8.3	9.8	10.0	3.6	16.7
\$24,000+	3.4	3.6	5.3	0.0	31.0	32.1	42.1	10.0	27.6	25.0	26.3	40.0	24.1	21.4	15.8	40.0	13.8	17.9	10.5	10.0

Table 51. Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Income and Area (Continued on next page)

INCOME	UNDERGROUND				SURFACE				WITH MILL/CONCENTRATION				WITH SMELTER				ENERGY RELATED			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	34.0	41.7	29.6	22.1	9.3	9.0	10.4	9.1	13.6	13.1	14.1	14.3	5.0	4.5	5.9	5.2	31.4	33.2	31.1	27.3
\$8,000-\$16,000	38.6	51.0	34.9	21.5	11.2	11.4	9.1	15.9	19.5	15.6	25.0	17.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.8	35.9	43.0	32.3	25.2
\$16,000-\$24,000	31.2	36.2	29.1	25.5	7.5	6.7	6.4	12.7	15.8	7.6	20.9	23.6	2.5	1.0	1.8	7.3	34.1	39.0	29.1	34.5
\$24,000+	35.9	42.6	35.4	25.0	12.7	19.7	4.2	8.3	16.9	19.7	12.5	12.5	5.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	41.5	50.8	29.2	45.8

Table 51: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Income and Area

INCOME	ALL TYPES				NO MINING			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
\$Less than \$8,000	16.0	18.7	11.9	15.6	25.5	21.6	28.7	31.2
\$8,000-\$16,000	13.6	14.1	12.1	15.9	23.6	17.5	24.1	33.6
\$16,000-\$24,000	14.7	18.1	10.1	16.4	25.8	19.0	34.5	21.8
\$24,000+	12.7	11.5	14.6	12.5	24.6	18.0	33.3	25.0

Table 52: Attitudes Toward Location of New Miners by Income and Area

INCOME	EXISTING COMMUNITIES				NEW COMMUNITY				RANDOM DEVELOPMENT			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	55.2	62.7	38.2	64.6	34.0	25.9	50.4	26.2	10.7	11.4	11.4	9.2
\$8,000-\$16,000	61.2	68.0	45.9	76.5	26.4	16.2	41.9	19.4	12.4	15.8	12.2	4.1
\$16,000-\$24,000	65.6	74.5	53.3	72.0	24.4	16.3	37.1	16.0	9.9	9.2	9.5	12.0
\$24,000+	65.4	77.8	50.0	63.6	21.3	9.3	40.5	18.2	13.4	13.0	9.5	18.2

Table 53: Attitudes Toward Strict Zoning for Controlling Growth by Income and Area

INCOME	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
Less than \$8,000	72.8	75.6	68.5	73.6	27.2	24.4	31.5	26.4
\$8,000-\$16,000	72.7	75.7	70.2	70.8	27.3	24.3	29.8	29.2
\$16,000-\$24,000	71.8	76.2	68.2	77.4	28.2	23.8	31.8	22.6
\$24,000+	79.0	84.7	76.6	73.9	21.0	15.3	23.4	26.1

Table 54 Attitudes Toward Expected Growth by Employment and Area

	INCREASE FASTER				SAME AS PROJECTED				REMAIN THE SAME				DECREASE				DON'T CARE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT																				
AGRICULTURE	3.5	0.8	5.3	4.6	32.3	31.5	36.3	35.4	41.9	50.0	42.5	41.5	6.5	12.1	9.7	9.2	12.9	5.6	6.2	9.2
RETIRED	3.6	6.2	1.0	2.0	40.5	36.6	41.9	46.9	40.5	41.4	41.9	36.7	4.9	4.1	5.7	4.1	10.5	11.7	9.5	10.2
TRADES AND SERVICES	14.6	13.8	9.1	24.6	56.4	56.9	57.6	52.6	21.8	26.7	22.2	14.0	3.2	1.7	5.1	1.8	3.9	.9	6.1	7.0
GOVERNMENT	7.8	4.2	9.8	14.3	50.6	48.6	45.1	64.3	31.8	36.1	33.3	17.9	3.9	5.6	2.0	3.6	5.8	5.6	9.8	0.0

Table 55 Attitudes Toward In-Migrants by Employment and Area

	LIVE AND WORK IN COUNTY				LIVE IN COUNTY, WORK IN OTHER COUNTY				IN COUNTY FOR RECREATION				NO DIFFERENCE			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT																
AGRICULTURE	75.6	76.9	73.6	75.0	4.2	5.0	3.6	4.7	5.8	3.3	7.3	7.8	14.5	14.9	15.5	12.8
RETIRED	72.9	70.9	71.6	83.7	5.1	7.3	4.6	0.0	3.5	3.3	2.8	6.1	18.5	18.5	21.1	10.2
TRADES AND SERVICES	73.9	73.9	68.3	87.5	4.6	6.7	5.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	4.0	0.0	18.0	14.3	22.8	12.5
GOVERNMENT	73.6	71.1	69.8	92.6	5.0	3.9	7.5	0.0	6.3	6.6	7.5	0.0	15.1	18.4	15.1	7.4

Table 56 Attitudes Toward Straining System Capacity by Employment and Area

	RAISE TAXES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING				NO INCREASE IN TAX EVEN IF LESS QUALITY				INFLUX TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT				LIMIT GROWTH			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT																
AGRICULTURE	9.5	8.3	12.0	8.1	10.5	10.0	7.4	16.1	59.8	63.3	57.4	58.1	20.3	18.3	23.1	17.7
RETIRED	21.3	19.1	16.8	38.8	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.2	43.3	41.2	51.5	30.6	24.4	28.7	20.8	20.4
TRADES AND SERVICES	39.6	37.1	28.0	55.4	5.0	4.3	4.0	1.8	40.7	41.4	38.0	33.9	14.6	17.2	30.0	8.9
GOVERNMENT	32.3	33.8	34.0	35.7	3.2	2.7	6.0	3.6	42.6	43.2	45.0	53.6	21.9	20.3	15.0	7.1

Table 57: Attitudes Toward Local Government Seeking Industry by Employment and Area

	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT								
AGRICULTURE	52.1	54.5	52.3	46.0	47.9	45.5	47.7	54.0
RETIRED	64.9	71.0	57.0	62.5	35.1	29.0	43.0	37.5
TRADES AND SERVICES	75.2	80.7	68.9	76.8	24.8	19.3	31.1	23.2
GOVERNMENT	73.2	78.7	65.4	71.4	26.8	21.3	34.6	28.6

Table 58 Attitudes Toward Desired Industry by Employment and Area

	HEAVY INDUSTRY				LIGHT INDUSTRY				AGRICULTURAL				MINING				COMMERCIAL			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT																				
1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	22.2	21.3	23.9	23.1	54.0	53.2	54.3	53.8	19.0	23.4	19.6	11.5	3.2	0.0	2.2	7.7
AGRICULTURE																				
5.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	16.5	20.3	31.6	32.7	24.1	42.4	36.8	37.7	44.3	35.6	15.8	5.0	5.1	1.7	15.8
RETIRED																				
2.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	43.8	43.6	43.6	46.9	22.6	16.4	21.8	31.3	20.5	25.5	20.0	12.5	11.0	14.5	9.1	9.4
TRADES AND SERVICES																				
1.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	23.4	57.1	68.8	36.0	46.8	28.6	18.8	11.6	14.9	9.5	6.3	10.5	12.8	4.8	6.3
GOVERNMENT																				

Table 59 Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Employment and Area (Continued on next page)

	UNDERGROUND				SURFACE				WITH MILL/CONCENTRATION				WITH SMELTERS				ENERGY RELATED			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT																				
AGRICULTURE	31.3	45.2	28.9	11.9	6.8	7.1	5.3	7.5	9.9	10.3	12.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	1.5	31.3	36.5	27.2	28.4
RETIRED	37.3	43.0	34.5	24.0	10.7	9.9	11.5	12.0	14.1	13.2	15.0	16.0	4.1	3.3	6.2	2.0	34.5	38.4	32.7	24.0
TRADES AND SERVICES	40.4	51.3	37.9	26.3	8.4	9.2	6.8	10.5	20.9	12.6	27.2	28.1	3.1	2.5	4.9	1.8	34.8	42.0	29.1	29.8
GOVERNMENT	37.5	40.8	37.7	32.1	11.2	13.2	9.4	10.7	20.0	14.5	22.6	32.1	3.1	2.6	1.9	7.1	35.0	39.5	28.3	35.7

Table 59: Attitudes Toward Specific Types of Mining by Employment and Area

	ALL TYPES				NO MINING			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT								
AGRICULTURE	14.6	14.3	11.4	19.4	31.0	23.0	34.2	38.8
RETIRED	16.3	19.2	12.4	18.0	21.3	16.6	26.5	26.0
TRADES AND SERVICES	11.9	12.7	11.7	10.5	21.6	16.8	27.2	21.1
GOVERNMENT	13.1	13.2	11.3	17.9	23.1	19.7	28.3	17.9

Table 60: Attitudes Toward Location of New Miners by Employment and Area

	EXISTING COMMUNITIES				NEW COMMUNITY				RANDOM DEVELOPMENT			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT												
AGRICULTURE	59.6	69.8	42.9	65.0	30.0	20.7	46.7	21.7	10.4	9.5	10.5	13.3
RETIRED	55.3	67.9	36.3	57.9	34.4	20.4	52.0	39.5	10.3	11.7	11.8	2.6
TRADES AND SERVICES	69.4	78.2	52.5	83.7	19.6	10.0	36.4	10.2	10.9	11.8	11.1	6.1
GOVERNMENT	65.8	69.4	56.9	69.2	22.4	15.3	33.3	23.1	11.8	15.3	9.8	7.7

Table 61: Attitudes Toward Strict Zoning as Controlling Growth by Employment and Area

	YES				NO			
	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass	Tri-County	Carbon	Stillwater	Sweet Grass
EMPLOYMENT								
AGRICULTURE	64.1	68.3	61.3	61.2	35.9	31.7	38.7	38.8
RETIRED	77.5	79.6	74.1	76.6	22.5	20.4	25.9	23.4
TRADES AND SERVICES	77.5	87.1	68.6	79.6	22.5	12.9	31.4	20.4
GOVERNMENT	78.5	72.0	86.8	81.5	21.5	28.0	13.2	18.5

EXHIBIT A

BEARTOOTH

TRI-COUNTY PLANNING GROUP

Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties, Montana

Stillwater County Courthouse

Columbus, Montana 59019

March 13, 1978

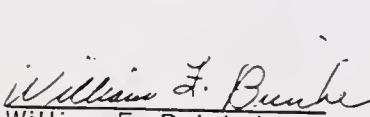
Dear Resident of Carbon, Stillwater or Sweet Grass County:

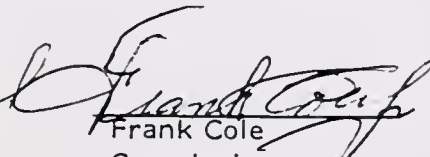
The Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group, which consists of representatives from the three county governments of Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass, is preparing to undertake a survey of residents within the area. The purpose of the enclosed survey questionnaire is to collect opinions and attitudes concerning future resource development within the Tri-County area and your preferences regarding their potential social and economic impact.

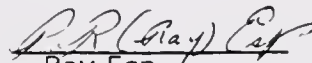
Your name has been randomly selected to participate in the survey. Please fill out the questionnaire and mail it back to us using the enclosed envelope. Your response will be held in strict confidence, and you need not sign or otherwise identify yourself on the questionnaire. This survey should be filled out by each household. In those cases where there is a difference of opinion among spouses please contact us for an additional survey form. If you have any questions, or need another form, please contact Ms. Cathy Campbell at 1-800-332-6124 (toll free), March 17 through 24 between the hours of 12:00 and 8:00 P.M.

Your prompt attention to this request would be appreciated. The opinions and attitudes resulting from this survey will provide valuable assistance to county governments in making future decisions concerning resource development. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


William F. Brinkel
Commissioner
Stillwater County


Frank Cole
Commissioner
Carbon County


Ray Esp
Commissioner
Sweet Grass County

Enclosures

BEARTOOTH TRI-COUNTY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT SURVEY

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
IN THIS SPACE.

This survey is being sponsored by the counties of Carbon, Stillwater and Sweet Grass with funds supplied by the Old West Regional Commission. Its purpose is to provide you with some information concerning future resource development in the Tri-County Area and get your opinions regarding the possible impacts of such developments.

To better assist your county and city officials we are asking that you take the time to answer the following questions. Your responses will be used to assist your city and county government in formulating positions regarding future resource developments in the area. Your answers will be kept in strict confidence.

The results of this survey will be compiled in a final report and a summary of that report will appear in your local newspaper. Those interested in reviewing the final report may do so at any library within the three county area or at the County Planner's office.

This survey should be filled out by each household.

The survey questionnaire is divided up into three basic sections. The first section requests some background information. A brief description of the future growth in the three county areas without large scale resource developments is then briefly described and questions regarding your opinion concerning the future are presented. The survey concludes with a description of various resource development alternatives and their anticipated impacts and again asks for your opinion. The final question solicits your comments concerning the future impact of resource development. Thank you for your cooperation.

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SECTION I - BACKGROUND QUESTIONS

Please mark the appropriate box for the head of the household.

Age: ☐ 18 to 24 ☐ 25 to 54 ☐ 55 or older

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Marital Status: ☐ Single ☐ Married

Length of Time in County:

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ Between 1 and 5 years
- ☐ Between 5 and 15 years
- ☐ More than 15 years

Annual Net Income From All Sources:

- ☐ Under \$8,000
- ☐ Between \$8,000 - \$16,000
- ☐ Between \$16,000 - \$24,000
- ☐ Over \$24,000

In which of the following are you presently employed? (If employed in two jobs indicate which one provides you with the largest income.)

- ☐ Housewife
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
- ☐ Manufacturing

- ☐ Trades and Services (for example: store clerk, doctor, lawyer)
- ☐ Government (state, local and federal, including the school system)
- ☐ Not presently employed
- ☐ Retired

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Please indicate your current ZIP code:

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Do You Currently Live:

- ☐ On a rural farm setting?
- ☐ In a rural home? (*Not agriculturally related.*)
- ☐ On the outskirts of a city or town?
- ☐ Within a city or town?

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FUTURE WITH NO MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Most local planning groups expect the population in Carbon, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties to continue to rise during the next fifteen to twenty years even without major resource development. The counties will experience slow to moderate growth rates estimated as follows:

- In Sweetgrass County from a current estimate of approximately 3,075 to 3,700 by 1990.
- In Stillwater County from a current estimate of approximately 5,500 to 7,000 by 1990.
- In Carbon County from a current estimate of approximately 8,400 to 12,000 by 1990.

In general, the towns and surrounding areas will gain population while the rural areas will remain about the same or lose some population. Areas closest to Billings will grow most rapidly.

The expected population growth during the next ten years without major resource development is not expected to put a severe strain on public safety and fire protection, health facilities, gas and electric, utilities and roads. Nor will it change the basically rural oriented lifestyle, except perhaps in the areas closest to Billings.

A few communities such as Columbus have sufficient excess capacity now in their schools, sewer, and/or water systems and potential building sites to handle their expected increase, but most will need additional capacity in at least one of these areas. If they do not want to increase their capacity, the communities could either do something to change the use (water rationing, dropping some programs or having split shifts in the schools) or use the limited capacity as a way of slowing growth in the immediate area (for example, not allowing any more sewer hookups or refusing more subdivisions). Although the population is expected to increase in each of the counties, the tax base may not expand enough to pay for additional services that may be needed.

Most of the towns with the more rapidly growing populations would need some additional school capacity within the next twenty years, and some such as Absarokee and Red Lodge may need more school capacity within the next ten. The following questions ask for your opinions and perceptions concerning the future, assuming major resource development does not occur.

1. Referring back to the population forecasts indicated on the preceeding page, how do you feel about the projected growth in your county?

- ☐ I would like the population to grow faster than projected.
- ☐ I would like the population to grow by about the amount that is projected.
- ☐ I would like the population to remain what it is now.
- ☐ I would like to see a decrease in population.
- ☐ I don't care how large or how small the population is.

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2. If people continue to move into your county, would you rather have them be mainly people who:

- ☐ Live and work in the county year round?
- ☐ Live in the county, but work in another city?
- ☐ Come to the county for recreational purposes?
- ☐ It makes no difference.

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3. If the capacity of certain systems (*school, water, etc.*) is inadequate to handle the expected growth, would you rather:

- ☐ Raise taxes to maintain existing use rates and quality?
- ☐ Have no increase in taxes, even if it meant less quality of service? (*For example, more rationing of water, or elimination of some programs or split shift in the schools.*)
- ☐ Make any influx of people be self-sufficient?
- ☐ Limit the growth?

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4. Should county and city government be actively seeking new industry for the area?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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5. If yes, what kind of industry?

- ☐ Heavy Industry
- ☐ Light Industry
- ☐ Agricultural Related Industry
- ☐ Mining Industry
- ☐ Commercial Recreation Development

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6. Where would you most like to see development occur:

- ☐ In or near the county seat?
- ☐ In or near other towns in the county?
- ☐ Along major highways?
- ☐ Dispersed throughout the rural areas?

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7. Should county and city governments be primarily concerned with:

- ☐ Increasing employment opportunities in the area?
- ☐ Increasing the area's tax base?

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8. Which of the following statements is most true for you?

- ☐ The existing lifestyle has a priority over new jobs.
- ☐ New jobs have priority over the existing lifestyle.

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9. For which of the following reasons do you live where you do? (*Rank in order of importance, put #1 for the most important, #2 for the next most important, #3 for the third most important. Rank only three.*)

- ☐ I like the existing lifestyle.
- ☐ I was brought up here.
- ☐ My job is (*or was*) located here.
- ☐ It is a good place to raise children.
- ☐ I like to hunt and fish.
- ☐ I like to live near the outdoor recreation areas.
- ☐ It is a good place to do business.
- ☐ The people are friendly.
- ☐ I wanted to get away from urban life.
- ☐ I like the clean air.
- ☐ Other _____

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10. Which of the following recreational activities would you like to see more of? (Rank in order of importance with #1 for most important, #2 for the next most important, #3 for the third most important. Rank only three.)

- ☐ Fishing access sites.
- ☐ Hunting access sites.
- ☐ Hiking trails.
- ☐ Jeep roads.
- ☐ Picnic sites.
- ☐ Community parks and playgrounds.
- ☐ Toddler parks.
- ☐ Horseshoes, tennis courts, softball diamonds, etc.
- ☐ Special facilities for teens or senior citizens.
- ☐ Commercial recreation facilities.
- ☐ Swimming pools.
- ☐ Other _____

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11. Since some development will occur as the population increases, what type of development would you like to see?

- ☐ Second home and vacation home development.
- ☐ Commercial recreational development.
- ☐ Light industrial development.
- ☐ Mining industry.
- ☐ Other _____

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FUTURE WITH MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Several different types of major resource development are possible in the Beartooth Tri-County area of Carbon, Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The development could come from recreation, coal mining, oil and gas development, uranium mining or hard rock mining. A good example of the type of development that could occur would be platinum-palladium mining in the "Stillwater Complex" a mineralized zone lying in the southern part of Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The following section briefly describes such a development. A series of questions are then presented to solicit your opinions and perceptions concerning future resource development.

The development of platinum-palladium mines and mill/concentration facilities would employ a total of about 500 persons for fifteen to twenty years. The influx of workers would create a population increase greater than their numbers as the worker's families join them and create still more jobs. With 500 new jobs created by the mine and mill/concentration facilities, the population could be expected to increase by approximately 3,500. There are presently estimated to be approximately 700 persons in Absarokee and 5,500 persons in Stillwater County. Construction of the facilities would take place for about two years prior to the actual mining and would employ about 800 construction workers. Although most of the actual mining would take place in Sweet Grass County, the access to the mine would probably be from Stillwater County, in the vicinity of Nye. The ore would be shipped from a railhead at Columbus or Big Timber. Therefore, most of the mine and mill workers will live in Stillwater County from Nye to Absarokee, although some may live as far away as Columbus, Red Lodge or Big Timber. If a road is built along the East Boulder River, a larger portion will live in Sweet Grass County.

Some of the work force would be made up of local people who are presently unemployed. However, most of it would be made up of workers who are brought in from outside the area. Most of the 800 construction workers would leave the area after the mining related facilities were built. Some would live in a temporary construction camp near the site of the mine and the mill/concentration facility. The 500 miners and workers for the mill who would come in as the construction workers left would most likely try to find permanent housing for themselves and their families since their jobs could be expected to last for 15-20 years.

12. Mining industries which should be encouraged to locate in this area include: (Check as many as apply.)

- ☐ Deep, underground, tunnel mining.
- ☐ Surface or open pit mining.
- ☐ Mines with mill/concentration facilities.
- ☐ Mines with smelting facilities.
- ☐ Energy related development (coal, oil, uranium)
- ☐ All of the above.
- ☐ No mining industry should be encouraged to locate in the area.

13. If mining development does occur, should the new miners and their families live: (Check one.)

- ☐ In existing communities?
- ☐ In a new community developed for their use?
- ☐ Random development? (small tracts)

14. Would you be willing to accept strict zoning as a means of controlling where new houses and mobiles homes would be located?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

15. Would you accept other types of land use regulations such as strict standards regulating how you build, but not where you build?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I don't know

16. An influx of mine related workers will create a population increase greater than their numbers. However, the exact number will vary, depending on several different things. Do you feel that:

- ☐ Efforts should be made to limit the number of people moving in?
- ☐ Efforts should be made to encourage population growth?
- ☐ Nothing should be done to influence population growth one way or the other?

17. If development results in an increase in the tax base, which would you most like to see:

- ☐ A reduction in the mill levy?
- ☐ Improvement in the services currently being provided?
- ☐ The provision of additional services?

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18. If you would like to see additional services being provided, which would you like to see? (Rank in importance with #1 for most important, #2 for the next most important, #3 for the third most important. Rank no more than three.)

- ☐ More recreational facilities.
- ☐ Special facilities for teens or senior citizens.
- ☐ More public health, preventive health or mental health services.
- ☐ More funds for law enforcement.
- ☐ Additional academic programs at the schools.
- ☐ Additional athletic programs at the schools.
- ☐ Construction of new roads.
- ☐ More funds for bridge and road maintenance.
- ☐ Additional social or welfare services.
- ☐ Other _____

☐ I don't think any additional services will be needed.

19. Development of mineral resources will not affect me one way or the other.

- ☐ Disagree strongly.
- ☐ Disagree.
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree.
- ☐ Agree.
- ☐ Agree strongly.

20. Any type of mining industry which will increase employment should be encouraged to locate in this area.

- ☐ Disagree strongly.
- ☐ Disagree.
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree.
- ☐ Agree.
- ☐ Agree strongly.

21. The things I like most about the idea of mining development are: (Check as many as you want.)

- ☐ Increased employment opportunity.
- ☐ Broader tax base.
- ☐ New people will bring more social and cultural variety.
- ☐ Increased opportunities for business.
- ☐ Helping to supply the nation with needed materials.
- ☐ Increasing the number of roads to provide access for recreation.
- ☐ More jobs so our children will stay in the Tri-County area.
- ☐ Better utilization of our hospital facilities.

☐ Other things I like about mining development are _____

☐ I don't like anything about the idea of mining development.

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22. Things that I fear most about mining development: *(Check as many as you want.)*

- ☐ Change in lifestyle.
- ☐ Increase in crime, trespassing and vandalism.
- ☐ Overcrowded schools.
- ☐ Limitations on outdoor recreation.
- ☐ There will be an increase in taxes.
- ☐ Change in voting patterns.
- ☐ Problems associated with population growth, such as traffic and pressure on health and social services.
- ☐ Deterioration of air or water quality.
- ☐ Other things I fear about mining development are _____

☐ I don't fear anything about the idea of mining development.

23. If you have additional comments, opinions and preferences concerning future resource development, please use the space below. *(If additional space is required please use back page.)*

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EXHIBIT B

HELLO,

We are conducting a survey for the Beartooth Tri-County Planning Group. We mailed out an eight page, blue survey form a few weeks ago. Did you happen to return the survey form?

Would you mind answering a few questions concerning possible developments in your area?

1. How long have you lived in this county?

If you assume there is no major development in this area in the next 20 years, the population of:

Stillwater County is expected to increase from 5500 persons at the present to 7000 persons by 1990.

2. With this information in mind, would you like to see:

- (1) the population grow faster than projected
- (2) the population grow as expected
- (3) the population remain as it is now
- (4) the population decrease from what it is now
- (5) or do you not care one way or another

3. Do you feel county and city government should actively be seeking new industry for the area?

Now assume that some type of major development takes place in the area. An example of this would be metal mining in the Stillwater Complex area. This development could expect to increase the population of the area by 3500 persons for the next 15 to 20 years.

4. With this information in mind, would you be willing to accept strict zoning as means of controlling where new homes and mobile homes would be located?

5. Now, I'm going to make a statement and would like you to respond to it as follows:

- (1) disagree strongly
- (2) disagree
- (3) neither agree or disagree
- (4) agree
- (5) agree strongly

Any type of mining industry which will increase employment should be encouraged to locate in this area.

We appreciate your response. The results of the survey will be published in the local newspapers when the survey is complete.

THANK YOU!!!!!!

EXHIBIT C

MEMBERS OF THE TRI-COUNTY PLANNING GROUP

SWEET GRASS COUNTY

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Big Timber, Montana 59011

John Morrison
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Big Timber, Montana 59011

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CARBON COUNTY

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Joliet, Montana 59041

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Belfry, Montana 59008

STILLWATER COUNTY

Robert Noe
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